CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28725—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1892.

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
18-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	18-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th Apr
B.L.	ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.L.	PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
					Friday.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	27th May.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4079	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	5th May.
CATHAY	2283	500	A. Symons	19th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any ports or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, March 3, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class,
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Morea	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5330.	E. Boyle.	22nd May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400.	E. Bellingo.	29th " " Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100.	R. Jones.	10th June " Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.

† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 27th April, noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on 30th April, 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on the 1st May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LANDAURA," 3,271 tons, on 28th April, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY:

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
NUBIA	3351	T. Knox	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed, twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 13, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S.S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.

Splendid accommodation for Passengers.

Fitted with Electric Light.

For particulars as to passage, &c.,

Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.

Complete sets, Rs. 50, 63, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPURE WATER IS ONE OF THE CHIEF SOURCES OF

TYPHOID FEVER AND CHOLERA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES"

REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

THEY are constructed on the most Scientific Principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Rs. as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half-gallon size	9 8	10 8
" " " Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
" " " Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
" " " Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
" " " Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
" 2 Five-gallon size	27 0	30 0
" 3 Six-gallon size	34 0	39 0

Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

Coir coverings for above at following charges:—½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallon, Rs. 4.

Owing to the unsatisfactory state of Exchange, the above prices are advanced 10 per cent.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY. Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.

Per Dozen, Rs. 25.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.

Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY & POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

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GENTS' TWO BUTTON WHITE KID Gloves	pair	Rs. 1 8
RICH SPUN SILK SOCKS, Embroidered	pair	" 4 0
BLACK SILK or SATIN BOWS, Fasten back or Front		" 1 4
RICH SILK, HEMSTITCHED Handkerchiefs, Plain, or Spot Borders	3 for	" 5 8
BLACK, BALBRIGGAN SOCKS, Embroidered Silk Fronts	per pair	" 2 4
18 Ct. GOLD ON IVORY FRONT STUDS	Set of 3	" 2 12

PACKING FREE. } CASH OR V. P. P. { PACKING FREE.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

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HARRY CLARK & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE.

FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.

WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) ..... Rs. 9

SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers) ..... Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket ..... 6 for Rs. 12-8

White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket 6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

50, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

THE metal used in every article is the hard white metal known to the Trade under various names, and which is infinitely superior in every way to the cheaper and more easily worked mixtures in which lead and bismuth are largely used, under the name of Britannia metal, a mis-application of the word, by-the-bye, to British Ears, as German Silver must be to those of the Fatherland.

Our Stock of Electro-plate is manufactured of hard white metal, which emits a clear ringing sound when tapped, whereas the so-called Britannia metal sounds dead and flat like lead. The former is not only more serviceable and durable *per se*, but it both takes and holds the plating far better.

	Rs.		Rs.
Tea and Coffee Services	Rs. 45 to 220	Prize Cups	Rs. 8 to 100
Mocha Sets	75	Candle Sticks with glass bell shades, per pair	Rs. 12 to 48
Samovar Sets	150	Table Lamps, splendidly decorated	Rs. 45 to 110
Punch Bowls	Rs. 200 to 270	Table Call Bells	Rs. 6 to 10
Liquor Frames	Rs. 25 to 50	Salt Cellers Glass Liners	Rs. 4 to 8
Fruit Knife Stands	Rs. 15 to 30	Nut Crackers	4
Cruet Frames	Rs. 15 to 90	Collapsing Tumblers in case	5
Coloured Stoneware, Bowls, Jars, Barrels for Sugar, Marmalade, Biscuits, &c.	Rs. 12 to 22	Christening Mugs	Rs. 9 to 25
Coffee Makers, with spirit lamp heaters	15	Smokers' Sets	Rs. 20 to 60
Wine Coolers	55	Tankards	Rs. 18 to 75
Egg Frames	Rs. 20 to 120	Tilting Tea kettles, with Spirit Lamp Heaters	40
Ice Buckets	9	Salad Bowls	Rs. 35 and 45
Ice Tongs	4	Ice Water Jugs, Plain or Handsomely Chased,	Rs. 45 to 95
Ice Bowls	18	Night Lamp Screens	Rs. 12 to 25
Butter Dishes	Rs. 9 to 30	Toilet Services	300
Claret Jugs	Rs. 30 to 60	Call Gongs	Rs. 15 to 13
Wine Services	Rs. 50 to 150	Egg Boilers with Spirit Lamp heaters	30
Hand and Table Mirrors	Rs. 9 to 200	Cake or Bread Trays	Rs. 25 to 65
Trays, Salvers, and Waiters	Rs. 14 to 110	Asparagus Service	13
Cigar Lighters	9	Cheese Covers	20
Fruit Stands	Rs. 15 to 500	Soup Tureens	Rs. 45 to 70
Flower Stands	Rs. 15 to 65	Caviare Stands	16
Sugar Boxes	27	Vegetable Dishes	Rs. 55 to 120
Ice Cream Plates	Each 5	Venison Dish	90
Ash Trays	Rs. 2-8 to 6	Fish do.	90
Napkin Rings	Rs. 2 to 8	Knife Rests	Rs. 2 to 4
Sardine Boxes on Wheels	Rs. 20 to 30	Spirit Flasks	Rs. 8 to 20
Toast Racks	Rs. 10 to 20	Spoons and Forks, per doz.	Rs. 14 to 40
Inkstands	Rs. 9 to 70	Complete Table Sets of Spoons and Forks in Box	200
Paper Weights	Rs. 9 to 30		

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS, CLOCKMAKERS, JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c., &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE SALE OF

HATS, HELMETS, FLANNELS, SUITINGS, AND TABLE LINEN, UNDERVESTS AND SHIRTS,

AT NOMINAL PRICES.

WATSON & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET.

NATURE'S HERBAL REMEDIES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM, For the instant Relief and Permanent Cure of Chest Diseases	3 0	BROWN'S BLOOD PURIFIER, Eradicates all Diseases of the Skin and Blood	3 0
BROWN'S LIVER INVIGORATOR, An unfailing Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys	3 0	BROWN'S ASSIMILANT, A positive Cure of Epilepsy or Fits	3 0
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BROWN'S RENOVATING PILLS, Exceedingly useful Aperient Pills	As. 12 and 1 12	BROWN'S HERBAL OINTMENT. Cures Ulcers, Sore-legs, Sore-breast, &c., &c.	As. 12 and 1 12

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F. S. MADON & CO.,

OPPOSITE JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

WHERE TO GET

"RELIABLE" HELMETS AND SUN HATS?

THORPE & CO.

ARE SUPPLYING these Goods from the CELEBRATED HOUSES of ELLWOOD & SONS; HAWKES & Co., &c.

LOWEST PRICES.

	Rs. a.
GENTS' EXTRA LIGHT HELMET	10 0
LADIES' EXTRA LIGHT CANTON	5 0

PUGGREES, A LARGE ASSORTMENT.

PITH HATS AND HELMETS A LARGE CHOICE.

HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMETS, White Doe, and Khaki.

THORPE & CO.,

HATTERS,

BOMBAY.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.

THIS Mixture is compounded from the Prescription of one of the highest authorities on Gout and Rheumatism. It has proved itself to be most valuable, and we confidently recommend it as one of the best specifics for these trying diseases.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

TONIC LIVER GRANULES.

Recommended to be taken in conjunction with the Gout and Rheumatic Mixture.

Per Phial Re 1.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY

LIVER AND SPLEEN MIXTURE.

PREPARED from the original Formula of a well-known Bombay Physician. It has been used by old Indians for the last thirty years, and always with excellent results. It gives to that troublesome body—THE LIVER—just the "stirring up" it requires without disturbing the general system. To sufferers from "SPLEEN," it can be recommended as about the only remedy that can be taken with the certainty of relief.

Price per Bottle Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 25, at 9-15 P.M.

II. SOIREE MUSICALE

Given by the Celebrated Pianist, Herr

ALBERT FRIEDENTHAL.

PROGRAMME:—

1.—Storm Scene and Song of the Helmsman, from "The Flying Dutchman" .... Wagner.
2.—(a) Nocturne in E flat ..... } Chopin.
(b) Fantaisie-Impromptu ..... }
3.—(a) Chant Sans Paroles ..... Tschaikowski.
(b) Menuetto Humoristico ..... Paderewski.
(c) Hungarian Dance in d ..... Brahms.
4.—Concertstuck in f minor ..... Weber.
Kindly accompanied by MISS SCHMUCK on a Second Piano.
5.—(a) Ballettine Sylvia (Delibes) ..... } Friedenthal.
(b) Carmen, Habanera (Yradier) ..... }
(c) Air Italien for Left Hand only ..... }
6.—Valse Caprice ..... Rubinstein.
7.—(a) Polish Dance, No. 1 ..... Scharwenka.
(b) La Sirene ..... Thome.
(c) Pasquinade ..... Gottschalk.
8.—(a) Peche Mignon ..... Metzger.
(b) Hungarian Rapsody, No. 12 ..... Liszt.

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NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Power Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who carried on business under the name and style of Cursetjee and Kaljee, and who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 16th day of January 1892, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were on the 22nd day of April 1892, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Cowasjee Cursetjee Dubash, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Dubash, and Goolbai, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the Administrators of the said estate on their behalf at their offices, Nos. 5 and 6, Sirdar Jung, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said offices on or before the 25th day of June 1892, as after that date the said administrators will distribute the assets among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall have then notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised. Dated this 23rd Day of April 1892.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of Doctor Muggonlal Umiasunker and on account and at the risk of Sha Choonilal Motilal—

1 diamond ruby and emerald and pearl godawak.
1 diamond and pearl tanmanin.
1 diamond and ruby googri.
1 diamond and emerald breastpin.
1 pearl necklace with 69 pearls.

The same will be on view from to-day.

SALE OF MANGALORE TILES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned,—

About 70,000 tiles French pattern.
About 20,000 tiles Marseilles pattern.
About 10,000 tiles Mangalore "
In lots to suit purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers shall pay the balance and take delivery of the tiles within a week from sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 photographic camera with apparatus.
A few articles of household furniture consisting of round table, sideboards, whatnots, washhand, and dressing tables, sofa and conversation couches, chairs, &c.
A few lots of law and other books.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Mahomedally Bakerbhoy—

ex. s.s. Gutenfels.
D M—1615-2—1 case 25,000 feet gilt moulding 3"
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3—1 case 25,000 feet gilt moulding 3"

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Rhenfels
E K—355—C—1 case spectacles

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Samsul Huk Rahimbux of Cawnpore—

5 casks ink in bottles of 4 different sizes.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Wamon Shastri Islampurkar—

500 copies of Brahatkatta Sagai (Marathi Novel).

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 strong new office shigram.
1 strong waler very quiet to ride or drive.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 28th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Admiralty House," Marine Lines, the very valuable and elegant French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining room, drawing room, bed room and office room furniture by Wimbridge and Roberts, best electroplated ware, very rich porcelain ware, and glassware, silver ware, a rich toned upright Pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, rich table ornaments, real Satsuma flower jars, first rate Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, rich carpets, &c., the property of H. E. Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, R. N.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a Gentleman—

A half Aden cow, expected to calve about the middle of May, age about 5½ years, gave from 10 to 12 seers when in full milk.

A young buffalo cow in calf, gives milk at present, expected to calve in July next.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COOMBHARWADA, NEAR DOORGADEVIE.

On TUESDAY, the 17th May, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Ayeshabai, widow of the late Haji Joosub Tar Mahomed, Haji Mahomed, and Ahmed Haji Joosub, the mortgagors, the undermentioned property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Coombharwada, near Doorgadevie, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2725, new No. 9737, old Survey No. 171, and new Survey No. 2-562, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under street No. 200, and ward No. 7989, admeasuring 163-1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Coombharwada Street, near Doorgadevie, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the passage and the house of Sonar Narayen Chintoba, and on the south by the house of Bhandari Pandoo Luximon, which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Ayeshabai, widow, and Ahmed Haji Joosub, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 25, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "St. Vincent," The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate Billiard-table by Thurston and Co. with balls, lamps, &c., a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte in very good order, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, first-rate oil-painting and pictures, a handsome strong English built glass-fronted office Brougham by "Kesterton," one handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse, a powerful Lady's riding horse, valuable Law Library, book-cases, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of rare ferns, bignonias, palms, lily-crotons, roses, &c., the property of the HON'BLE F. L. LATHAM, Advocate-General.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 7 a. m. on the same day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17 Berkeley Place, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, China and Japanese vases, table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one first-rate large size "Fortress" coal cooking stove, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of T. LANGFORD, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Warl Bunder.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House Road, Parel, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table kerosine lamps, &c., the property of J. HARTLEY, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF MUSICAL BOXES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Messrs. Jean Marillet and Fritzberger, of Germany, and on account and risk of the indentors, a consignment of English and Hindustani airs, musical boxes, plain, with bells, zither, dancing girls, flute, celestial voice accompaniments, also small two airs fancy music boxes and small musical manuals for children. To suit the convenience of individual purchaser one box will be sold separately.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting a metal watch, old turban, dhoturs, seer weights, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting planks.

SALE OF OLD TIMBER, PLANKS, IRON, &c.

Under instructions from Captain G. M. Portar, R.E., Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, M. W., Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1892, at 2 p.m., at H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, a quantity of old beams, posts, purlins, joists, planks, battens, rafters, empty barrels, old iron anchors, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 25, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

24 bales grey shirtings,
13 " Turkey red twist,
3 cases white handkerchiefs,
10 " white longcloth,
About 130 reams brown papers,
10 cases beer in pints and quarts.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward No First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

41, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL .....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

April 13, 1892.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for

12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and not of Chemists, &c., everywhere in bottles. per bottle. Thousands of Testimo

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INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

FIRE INCOME, 1890, £75,000 IN EXCESS OF 1889

FUNDS NOW EXCEED 8 MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES granted on favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—The following BOATS will be SOLD BY AUCTION in April or May, unless previously sold by tender.

One Yaul Teak Built Copper Fastened.
One 100 ton Decked Coal Barge.
One Troop Life Barge Mahogany Planks and Elm Keel.
One 36 foot sailing Cutter. Teak Built. Copper Fastened and Coppered.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

Bombay, 15th March.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics and experienced in Education Department, for the Headmaster-ship of the Shapur Victoria Academy on a salary of Rs. Sixty (60) a month. Free quarters and lucrative private tuitions available. The selected candidate shall have to execute a gurantee-deed for Rupees five hundred that he will stick to the post for three complete Sessions. The applications will be received up to 5th of May 1892 by R. B. CHOUDHURY, Esq., Secretary, Victoria Academy, Shapur Town, Mymen singh Bengal.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood-work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Novelty Theatre, Herr Friedenthal's Concert, 9-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 and 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Kapurthala (s), from Karachi, &c. ; and Purulia (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 23rd :—Nizam (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; Mombasa (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c. ; Bombay (s), Genoa, &c. ; Tyndale (s), St. Nagaire ; Clyde (s), London, &c. ; Colvin (s), Hamburg ; and Netherby Hall (s), Liverpool, &c. Yesterday :—Arara (s), for Marseilles ; Brindisi (s), China, &c. ; Java (s), London, &c. ; Dragoman (s), Antwerp ; and Krishna (s), Singapore.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Thames left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Damascas and Khiva entered and the s.s. Millfield and Bombay left the dock on Friday.

ARREST OF SWINDLERS.—It has transpired that two native swindlers, who are implicated in a charge of cheating a wealthy Hindoo of a sum of about Rs. 22,000, have been arrested, and liberated on bail while two of their accomplices are still at large. The pretext under which the fraud was committed was the selling of gold at a rate below that ruling in the market.

OBITUARY.—The death is announced of Mr. Narayen Janardhan Murkutay, which took place on Friday night, shortly after 9 p. m., at his residence, 3rd Parwee Wada, Girgaum Back Road, at the age of 66. He was suffering from severe liver complaint. The deceased leaves behind him his old mother, wife, grandsons, and daughters, and a large circle of relatives and friends to bemoan his loss. His funeral was largely attended.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain Montgomery and Officers the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

Lancers	Indiana	Liddell.
Overture	Couronne d'Or	Hermann.
Valse	Entre Nous	Waldteufel.
Divertissement	Espagnole	Desormes.
Introd. and Mazurka from the Ballet Coppelia		Delibes.
Song	Die Erl-Konig	Schubert.
Selection	La Cigale	Audran.
Valse	The Rose Queen	Crowe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 8 p.m. :—

March	Turkischer	Suppe.
Overture	Couronne d'Or	Hermann.
Valse	Entre Nous	Waldteufel.
Divertissement	Espagnole	Desormes.
Grand Fantasia on Old English Ditties		J. C. Van Maanen.
Polomaise	Im Brantschmuck	Merzdorf.
Valse	La Barcazolle	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT COORLA.—Early on Saturday morning, a goods train was accidentally derailed near Coorla, on the G. I. P. Railway, blocking the line, and thereby stopping the traffic for a short time. The passenger and the mail trains were delayed, but prompt measures were adopted by the railway authorities, and the line was cleared in a few hours and the traffic restored. Fortunately nobody was injured nor was any serious damage done to the carriages. It has not yet been ascertained how the train got derailed, but it is supposed that it was a pure accident.

DOING BUSINESS.—Before Mr C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Constable Ellis brought up Moosa Fateh Mahomed, a hawker, charge of theft of a small bale of silk [illegible] Consta). Rustim Khushroo, a piece-[illegible]omed, on a cthat he left his shop in charge [illegible] valued at Rs. 30on Byall, in his absence on [illegible] goods merchant, deposedat the market. During the [illegible] of an Irani, named Bomas seen to enter the premises Friday, while he was [illegible]roperty. When complainant afternoon the prisoner w[illegible] the prisoner's behaviour, and depart with the p[illegible]is track. His arrest returned he was informed of [illegible] sentenced him to and promptly put the police on [illegible] months. was soon effected, and the Magistrate [illegible] undergo rigorous imprisonment for [illegible]rse contain-

PRESENTATION.—A pres[illegible]ntation of a p[illegible] ing £26.6.6 [illegible] made to Mr. [illegible]ford [illegible] Railway Institute, on Friday, by the workmen employed under him in the occasion of his departure for England on leave. There were present : Messrs. Polson, Anderson, Beale, Paeplow, Cowasjee Eduljee Shroff, Nadirshaw Nowrojee, Limjee Eduljee, Hammond, Ashdown Royal, Vinayek Dinajee, Burrett, Manockjee Ruttonjee, Majoo, Kay, Wolf, V. O'Brien, C. Gardner, Piroshaw Cowasjee, Bomanjee Ookerjee, and R. Nowrojee. Mr. Polson, who made the presentation, said the news of Mr. Langford's departure had come upon them so suddenly that they had been unable to get up a proper presentation to him. They hoped, however, he would purchase something for himself in England, and have a suitable engraving put on it. Three cheers were given for Mr. Langford.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOOL FUND.—We have been requested to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations towards the English schools established in Salsette and Bassein, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association :—Messrs. D. Fernandez, J.P., and F. De Souza, Assistant Revenue Survey, Surat, each Rs. 20 ; H. H. the Rao of Cutch, Rs. 15 ; the Hon. Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Hon. Sjr R. West, K.C.I.E., LL.D., the Hon. Nowrojee N. Wadia, C.I.E., the Hon. F. L. Latham, M A., the Hon. Mr. Justice K. T. Telang, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Chief of Mangrol, in Kathiawar, Dr. D. A. de Monte, M.D., J. P., the Rev. B. de Monte, D.D., Messrs. J. M. Camobell, C.S., C.I.E., A. Shewan, C.S., J. F. Fernandez J.P., D.I. de Monte, and Dr. D. Cardoz, Assistant Surgeon, Hubli, each Rs. 10 ; Messrs. C. Marcks, M. F. de Esperance, J.P., Muncherjee Framjee Cama, W. Richardson, G. Gonsalves, M. C. Pereira, N. F. de Almeida, Currumsee Damjee, M. A. de Monte, Khan Bahadur C. M. Cursetjee, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, Dr. B. A. de Oliver, Mrs. E. Birdwood, "G.C.S.," "H.C.," and "J.P." each Rs. 5 ; Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Rs. 3 ; Messrs. Chunilal Panalal Jeweller, D. F. de Almeida, Java Karadi Lingu, Parsee E.F.M., and Mrs. A. de Ga, each Rs. 2.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

THE following return of prices of the staple food grain, jowari, as they stood on the 21st April, 1892, in the talukas of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, affected by scarcity has been published :—

District.	Talukas.	Jowari (per rupee). Lbs.	Tolas.
Bijapur	Badami	32	0
	Bagalkot	32	0
	Bagevadi	33	29
	Bijapur	33	10
	Hungund	32	0
	Muddebihal	34	27
	Sindgi	35	0
	Indi	35	0
Dharwar	Ronn	34	17
	Navalgund	32	30
	Gadag	33	0
Belgaum	Athni	31	0
	Gokak	31	0
	Parasgad	30	0
Poona	Junnar	33	38
	Indapur	33	39
	Khed	31	37
	Sirur	29	16
	Purandhar	30	0
	Bhimthadi	25	38
	Baramati	29	24
	Haveli	26	4
	Maval	30	0
Satara	Khanapur	23	23
	Mann	25	20
	Khatao	27	20
	Tasgaon	28	20
	Phaltan	30	36
	Khandala	23	16
Sholapur	Pandharpur	(Second Sorts.) 35	15
	Sangola	34	39
	Malsiras	(Not received)	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·710
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	97·3
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	94·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Directions of Wind*	NW, NNE, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	228

* From midnight to midnight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AMONGST the passengers who left Bombay by the mail steamer Clyde, on Saturday, were Sir Raymond West, the Honourable Mr. Justice Farran, Mrs. Farran, Mr. W. Clerke, B. A., C. E., the Honourable Mr. Latham and Dr. Wellington Gray. Mr. W. Clerke was met at the Bunder by Dr. Weir, Health Officer, Mr. S. Tomlinson, Mr. C. C. James, Mr. J. Griffith and several others, who wished *bon voyage* to the retiring gentleman.

SIMLA was visited by a hailstorm on Wednesday afternoon. A very small amount of rain fell, though the sky was clouded over. A marked fall in temperature took place.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 2nd April, 1892, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1891 of 79,393 maunds and Rs. 52,629 in the earnings.

SOUTH Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week, ending 26th March, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 65,012-3-1, and for goods, &c , Rs. 65,769-8-5, making altogether Rs. 130,78-11-6 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 125-6-3. During the corresponding week in 1891, the receipts were Rs. 140,853-12-01, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 156-5-3.

DRIVER MCKINLEY of the North-Western Railway was tried by the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore before a European jury, on the 19th instant, for causing a collision between two goods trains at Gujranwalla station in March last. The trial lasted the whole day. The jury, after carefully hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the defence, returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the Court passed orders accordingly, acquitting the accused.

THE trial of Lieutenant Hetherington, U. S. N., in the Court of the United States Consulate-General, Kanagawa, for shooting Mr. Gower Robinson, was fixed for the 28th March. Mr. H. C. Litchfield was engaged for the prosecution, and Mr. A. Tison for the defence. Messrs J. R. Simon, N. F. Smith, S. Sondheim, and Rev. E. S. Booth were sworn as assessors. The Court decided that Mr. Lowder, who was retained by the British Minister, could not appear as associated with Mr. Litchfield in the prosecution.

IT is currently reported at home that the Earl of Orkney—a Lieutenant in the 3rd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, aged 25, and a distant relative of Lord Lansdowne—is about to marry Miss Connie Gilchrist, an ex-Gaiety burlesque actress, who had a brief but brilliant career. She is now best known as a fine horsewoman, who rides to hounds at Harbro' and at Leighton Buzzard, where she resides ; and she is often seen riding or driving in the Row. She will have a considerable *dot* when she marries.

THE block in promotion in the judicial branch of the Bombay Civil Service, the *Pioneer* thinks, is becoming a less grievance. Sir R. West retires this week, leaving India by to-day's mail. Mr. Justice Birdwood succeeds him, and it is expected that Mr. Candy, the Judge of Poona, will step into the vacant judgeship on his return from furlough some time in the rains. Mr. Naylor, the Legal Remembrancer, who was one of the aspirants to the place in Council, held by Sir R. West, is to retire in June. The coveted office of Judicial under-Secretary, which usually falls to an able Assistant Judge, will be vacated, when Mr. Batty succeeds Mr. Naylor. There is also a change of at least one Sessions judgeship being vacated, as a request has been made by the Government of Baroda for the services of Mr. Crawford, now Judge of Thana.

THE Foreign press and community of Shanghai have raised an indignant outcry against the barbarous torture which has been employed by the Chinese Court there with the object of extracting a confession from three prisoners who are charged with having been accomplices of Mason, the crackbrained enthusiast who was supposed to have been fomenting a rebellion against the Chinese [illegible] know nothing about Mason's mad scheme, and it seems that their connection with him was purely accidental ; and although they have been subjected, on several occasions, to torture of the most brutal description, no information has been wrung from them, the reason obviously being that they have none to give. The official who is mainly responsible for the atrocities which have been perpetrated on these miserable wretches is the Nanking Viceroy's deputy, Yu, who is said to be the same person as the Yu Sui Wan who was one of the leading Chinese residents of Hongkong a few years ago, and who fled from the colony to avoid being arrested on charges of forgery and perjury. It is regarded as a disgraceful thing that such a man should hold his present position, and the cold-blooded ferocity which he has shown in connection with the "trial" of the poor, ignorant men who are alleged to have assisted Mason has raised a storm of righteous indignation among the Foreign residents at Shanghai, in which even the naturally callous Chinese themselves share.

THE sudden death has occurred in Paris of M. Isidore Brasseur, for many years the popular Professor of French Literature at King's College, London, and formerly French Tutor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, with whose special friendship he was honoured to his last day. He was about to enter his 92nd year. His faculties remained remarkably bright to the end, and to the end he entertained the most affectionate regard for England, her people, and her institutions. An intimate friend of Thackery, of Douglas Jerrold, of Baron Huddleston, and other members of the old Garrick Club, Brasseur long continued to make visits across the Channel, and contributed not a little by his wit, his judgment, and admirable temper, to the fair fame of his native land in English society.

A LARGE amount of distress has been caused in the county of Bedford through the countermanding of orders by London houses in connection with the straw hat manufacture in consequence of public mourning. A correspondent writes that, as a measure of relief, the Duke of Bedford has issued orders for the construction of roads on his extensive estates round Woburn Abbey. The Duchess of Bedford has also taken deep interest in the welfare of the girls in the district, many hundreds of whom are suffering through stagnation of the staple industry. Madame Falbe, at Luton Hoo, has done much to alleviate the distress in Luton and adjacent towns.

HERR KLINGE has just published an elaborate paper on the bursting of peat bogs, a phenomenon of which he knows only nine instances in Europe between 1745 and 1883, seven of these being in Ireland. He attributes this overflow neither to the absorption of water nor to the generation of gas, but to landslips, collapses, &c., of ground under the bog, permitting water or liquid mud to enter. This breaks up the bog mechanically, mixes with it, and fluidifies it, with the result of an outburst at the surface. The limestone formations in Ireland, with their large caverns and masses of water, are naturally subject to these collapses which, with the vibrations they induce, are more frequent in wet years.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, according to Lord Malmesbury's Memoirs, was once greatly struck by the discovery of the fact that there, in an autograph journal at Heron Court, Lord Malmesbury's father had kept a daily record of his sport for forty years. Such precise book-keeping in reference to sport is not, however, confined to Heron Court. Mr. George Manners relates that "Mr. Disraeli visited Belvoir Castle on two occasions, but cannot have come across the Game-Book there, or, no doubt, would have mentioned it in the letters to his sister. At the present moment there are three enormous volumes there, works which are a monument, to succeeding generations, of industry and perseverance. From 1848 to the present day there is recorded every day's shooting at Belvoir, at Cheveley Park, (the partridge-driving manor in Cambridgeshire), and at Longshaw, the shooting-box on the Derbyshire moors. The date, the name of the beat, the names of the guns, and the amount of game killed by each are carefully stated ; also, full particulars of the weather, and of any interesting

DEMONSTRATION TO THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

A PUBLIC demonstration to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun was given yesterday morning by the parishioners of Mazagon. At 10 a.m. a large concourse of people, several confraternities with their emblems and dress, and a number of priests lined the Church Street leading to the Church of N. S. de Gloria of Mazagon. There were several triumphal arches erected in the street, bearing the following inscriptions :—"Welcome to the Bishop of Damaun," "May long live the Beloved Pastor, "A Tribute of Gratitude of the Parish of Mazagon," and "A Happy Voyage and Speedy Return." The street was adorned with branches of green trees, and flags, and buntings were floating on high from private houses. Soon after ten the Bishop arrived, and was greeted by the band striking up the National Anthem. The clergy received his Lordship who was conveyed under a pallium to the church. A high mass commenced, assisted by the Bishop. The music and the choir were all that could be desired. At the end of the mass a *Te Deum* was sung, followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Bishop addressed the congregation in a few words of parting, though temporarily, thanking them for the affectionate regard he had ever received from them, and exhorting them to the practice of virtue and observance of the holy religion. The cortege then, emerged from the church, in front of which the Bishop took his seat, and Mr. C. Dias read a long address detailing the prominent circumstances of his five years' pastoral life during which the Bishop has done much to establish the new diocese of Damaun. The creation of the new seminary at Damaun, the establishment of a society for poor Clerics, the reversion of the Mazagon school to the Padroado jurisdiction, and several other beneficent measures taken for the improvement of temporal and spiritual welfare of his jurisdictionists were enthusiastically dwelt upon, concluding that though they felt deeply at his departure, they entertained a consoling hope that his Lordship would return soon and convert their sorrow into joy. The Bishop rose to reply, but the commotion created by this touching recollection, specially of the death of his mother, overpowered him for a while. He thanked them for the address and the souvenir of a tea-set that was offered him. He found himself so much overcome by the feelings expressed in the address that he could not find words to show his gratitude. Only if he were to open his heart they would have been able to read the sentiments that had taken possession of himself. He remembered with special pleasure the day on which he took charge of his duties in that Church, and hoped soon to return to his diocese to realize many things which at that moment were passing in his mind. He had experienced prompt and hearty co-operation on the part of all his jurisdictionists and with such willing help he expected to accomplish lots of other things that were needed to improve the conditions of his jurisdictionists. He bore in his heart that day's demonstration as a token of special regard with which the parishioners of Mazagon had favoured him, and he would always remember it with feelings of paternal love, and sincere gratitude. This concluded the ceremony and the congregation having dispersed a photographic group was taken of the Bishop in the middle of several of the principal parishioners of the church. In the evening, the parishioners again assembled and presented an address to the Very Rev. Canon Calejo the Vicar of the Church of N S. de Gloria, who is accompanying the Bishop to Portugal. A gold ring was also offered to him as a souvenir of the parishioners. Canon Calejo replied in fitting terms to their address expressing his regret of separation, but promising to be back as early as possible. Rev. Marsal Alvares will act for the Vicar during his temporary absence in Portugal.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

MR. P. B. DANTRA has addressed the following representation to Lord Harris :—

My Lord,—I crave leave most respectfully to lay the following facts for your favourable consideration with regard to the embargo which Sir Charles Pritchard intends laying on the collection and removal of Mhowra Flowers in the manner contemplated in the Mhowra Bill which is fixed for first reading before your Excellency's Legislative Council on the 5th instant.

2. In the first instance, I may mention for your Lordship's information that I strongly condemn the practice of illicit distillation of spirits, prejudicial as it is to legitimate excise revenue and conducive as it is to a habit of intemperance. On the other [illegible] plainly avow my entire disapprobation of the policy on which the Abkari administration of the Presidency is conducted—a policy against which I have freely and unreservedly protested for many a year past.

3. With these introductory remarks, I now proceed to lay succinctly before your Lordship how the Mhowra Bill of 1882 came to be passed by the Local Legislative Council and rejected by the Supreme Government, and how the coming Bill happens to be again brought on the Legislative anvil.

4. Prior to the introduction of Act V. of 1878 and the rules framed thereunder, people were free to draw toddy and distil spirits on payment of a moderate tree tax and license fee, with this net result that consumers were able to provide themselves with cheap and wholesome toddy. Again, the provisions then in force regarding the sale of country spirits enabled consumers to obtain liquor, also, of a good quality and at a fair price. This liquor, it is important to mention, was of a mild character, it being generally 62 to 70 U. P.

5. But it is regretful to have to state that the happy conditions of matters referred to above, changed soon after the Act V. of 1878 came into operation. Tree owners were deprived of their former right of tapping their own trees while liquor-sellers were similarly deprived of their licenses. A system of farming spirits was introduced. Your Lordship cannot be unaware of the ugly features of this farming system. It is a system of monopoly, and as such could never be worked, be it partial or entire, without encouraging dishonesty on the one hand, that is on the part of the farmers, and stimulating corruption on the other by Abkari Inspectors and underlings, while the great evil of inflicting positive hardships on consumers could not be gainsaid. It is a system condemned and exploded, and is only tolerated, I am firmly of conviction, in this country because of the growing revenue it brings to the Treasury. It has resulted in impoverishing many an owner of toddy trees and in offering deleterious spirits at greatly enhanced rate. Under such circumstances, it has come to pass that only those, who could afford it purchase the dear liquor, while those, who could not, endeavour to distil the spirit illicitly and thus satisfy their cravings. Toddy also became almost unprocurable by reason of the action of the farmers, and thus the consumption of the spirits was a great deal more stimulated. The following comparative table of the consumption in Thana conclusively demonstrates the accuracy of my statement :—

Raw Toddy. Consumption in gallons.	Spirits of different strength. Consumption in gallons.
1879-80.... 88,535	5,46,734
1880-81.... 1,37,211	5,81,554
1881-82.... 1,54,741	7,40,061
3,78,817	18,68,349

It will be perceived that, while the average consumption of raw toddy is 1,26,272, that of spirits is 6,22,783 gallons. In other words, the consumption of the former averages less than a bottle per year per head of the population, while that of the latter averages 4½ bottles ! The contrast is striking and speaks for itself. For, in reality, every one would wish that the consumption of toddy and spirits was the very reverse of what it is at present.

6. Turning now to the history of the Mhowra Bill of 1882, I find on a reference to the Abkari Administration report of that period, that the legislation had its origin in the inaccurate statistics of offences submitted to the Government by Mr. Mulock, then Collector of Thana. The retirement of that officer from the service precludes me from dilating here at length on the mischievous policy he mercilessly pursued in connection with both excise and forest. I pass on, therefore, to some of the incidents that occurred during the passage of the Bill in the Local Legislative Council. It is notorious that all the non-official members, Natives and Europeans, strongly opposed the Bill and referred to the harsh conditions to which toddy was subjected even at that early period of the Abkari Act. Meanwhile, the inhabitants of Dhanu and Oomergaon, two of the Sub-Districts of Thana, personally presented a petition to Sir James Fergusson, describing their grievances as to the difficulty of obtaining toddy and praying for an alleviation of the oppressive rules then in force. So greatly was Sir James impressed by the justice of the complaints that, in spite of the arrangements made by the Abkari Department, he ordered that the farming of toddy should be separated from that of liquor, and that both licenses for the sale of the former should be granted to any person applying on payment of the tree tax only, while those for the shops on payment of Rs. 20 for every 25 trees, besides the tree tax.

7. What was the effect of that order ? I need not say there was at once a wholesome change, so wholesome that instead of my describing it here at length, I would respectfully request your Excellency to peruse the reports thereon made by Mr. Mackenzie, the present Chief Secretary, but then Collector of Thana. It is published at page 70 of the Abkari Administration report of 1882 (paras 19-21). It would be found there that by freeing toddy from the hands of the liquor farmers, whose interest it was to sell it as little of it as possible, the revenue increased, crime diminished, and much of the discontent which previously prevailed was allayed. It also lent considerable doubts to the accuracy of Mr. Mulock's figures. There, as that officer showed that there were 767 offences under the Act in 1881-82, Mr. Mackenzie showed only 67 in 1882-83. The system of granting separate toddy licenses accordingly received further development in other districts and subdistricts and the administration first of Sir James Fergusson and afterwards of Lord Reay until 1888-89. In that year, however, a change, again, for the worse took place. The system of granting licenses to those who applied was so far restricted that practically very few licenses came to be issued. In fact, it was a reversion to the farming system in a modified form. No doubt, then, competition among a limited number of persons brought on a larger revenue to Government, but at the expense of making toddy scarcer and worse in quality. The baneful results of the resuscitated arrangements of old were fully described in the well-reasoned out and elaborate memorial, full of unimpeachable facts, submitted to the Government in May 1890 by the Bombay Branch of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

8. It is only natural what with dear, scarce and adulterated toddy and with bad liquor, the temptation to illicit distillation should be great. The poorest classes to whom these beverages were prohibitive, had no alternative but to distil spirits by stealth. I repeat that such unlawful acts are the corollaries of the action of the Abkari Department itself. The repressive policy has been carried too harshly during the last three or four years, while the excuse is urged that illicit distillation has increased. Enhancements of the tree tax, limitation of licenses, and other kinds of embargo on the harmless toddy cannot but have one effect, namely, driving people to unlawful distillation. At the same time, an immense stimulus was thus given to the consumption of spirits. Liquor shops were increased to satisfy a so-called legitimate demand for illicit liquor, while toddy shops were reduced, so as to compel those who could afford it to buy spirits only : and those who could not afford to resort to illicit distillation. It is strange that, under a system of unnatural and artificial arrangement, the most oppressive kind of restriction should be placed on a beverage known to be healthy, cheap, and popular, with the net result of forcing consumers to illegal practices, and then crying aloud that because illegal practices exist or are greatly on the increase to go on further tightening the hold on toddy and illimitably extending the consumption of the vile, deleterious spirits of the liquor farmer.

9. But strange and unnatural as this way is of dealing with consumers of toddy, the stranger fact is the absolute non-restriction on spirits. There is no check to its consumption. Yet the declared policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State is that the excise policy of the provincial administrations should be regulated, so as to cause no "positive hardships" to any class of consumers. The Government of India in its despatch to the Secretary of State, dated Simla, 25th June 1887, Para. III., states :—"In each of the three larger Governments, Bombay, Madras and Bengal, the excise system has within the last six or seven years been completely examined in its operation and its effects. These examinations have been made under the instructions of the local Governments and in direct communication with us ; and the principles on which they have been based and which have been unanimously accepted by all authorities concerned, have been those, that liquor should be taxed and consumption restricted, as far as possible to do so without imposing positive hardships upon the people and driving them to illicit manufacture."

It is also stated in the 2nd para. in the Despatch of the Secretary of State to the Indian Government, dated 19th April 1888 :—"That the tax on spirits and liquors should be as high as may be possible without giving rise to illicit methods of making and selling liquor." I respectfully submit to your Excellency-in-Council whether the Bombay Government has taken special pains to discover the whole root underlying this illicit distillation is not the excessively harsh and oppressive regulations on toddy which have been in vogue for some years past ; and whether the conduct of the Abkari Department is not open to public reproof in the matter.

10. These facts, your Lordship, bring me to the consideration of the question of the appointment of a Commission of public inquiry. On the one side, the Abkari Department makes statements which need to be verified. On the other side, the public who know something of the real state of matter going on in the districts make statements quite the contrary. When such a striking contradiction exists I respectfully submit that the truth should be proved to the bottom. This could be only done by a fair and impartial inquiry openly and publicly made by means of a Commission on which independent non-official gentlemen should be invited to take their seats. Such a Commission should carefully investigate into the whole of the past history of the consumption of toddy, of its price, and of the quality supplied by the vendors. It should also enter into the condition of the liquor trade, whether the consumers have all along obtained good and wholesome liquor at a fair price within their means as emphatically enjoined by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Has wholesome toddy been within reasonable procurement [illegible] classes, at any rate, with anything approaching to the facility of obtaining liquor ? These and other pertinent questions need to be thoroughly and impartially ascertained before the Akbari Department's unverified statements as to illicit distillation could be accepted as absolutely reliable.

11. That consumers in Thana and Kolaba need some kind of stimulant is established from what Mr. Campbell, late Collector of Thana, in his report for 1889-90, page V, Para 18, states :—"That to the worker, in the deep mud of the riceflelds during the rains and the chill damp air of the cold weather forests, the use of spirits seems a necessity." Further he states—"Let the licit spirit be pure, weak and at hand, and the waste and lost from excessive drinking will be less than of the dearness or scarcity of licit liquor forces the people to illicit distilling on a scale that compels the employment of a costly burdensome army of excisemen and of native police force." Though Mr. Campbell is correct in his opinion, I must say he has not treated the matter exhaustively. In my letter of 6th January, 1886, to the Government of Bombay (vide page 12 and 13.) I have remarked on the same subject as under :—"These classes were in habit of consuming mild liquor and using it at their feasts as well as they could not afford dear and strong liquor. They used spirits of 50 U. P. should only be distilled. Again, it was sold at a price which was beyond their means. Hence their resort to illict distillation." I laid great stress on the above passage at a pri-vate conference, to which I had the honour of being invited by your Excellency's predecessor and at which the Hon'ble Sir Charles Pritchard, Head Abkari Commissioner, was also present. Lord Reay was also far convinced that he did not hesitate to express his willingness to open shops for weak kinds of liquor. Unfortunately, my suggestions, however beneficial they may be to the public and the State, have never been taken to kindly by the Abkari Department. It has always been a bitter pill for it to swallow any specific, preparation, save the one it might make in its own secret bureau. But whether it likes or dislikes public suggestions I beg to assure your Lord-hip that I have but one aim and object at heart and that a most disinterested one, namely, to see the healthy spirit being relieved from its present hard conditions and allowed to have that same large and reasonable consumption it had a few years ago.

12. It is of no use hastily proceeding with the Bill unless the Commission which I have suggested above has proved the demonstration of its necessity, and at the same time, made its report how far the cry of illicit distillation raised off and on by the Abkari Department, has any foundation in fact, and if so, how far the Department itself is responsible for its existence.

13. I also submit for the serious consideration of your Lordship whether illicit distillation will be checked even when the Mhowra Bill is forced on the population of Thana and Kolaba. It is not possible to conceive that liquor may be unlawfully distilled from molasses, jagree, rice, dates, sugarcane, juice, mohwa bark, wild figs and other ingredients which could be used for liquor manufacture without any such fear as the horrid smell of mohwra naturally imposes on distillers of these flowers. Your Lordship may perhaps not be unaware that these mohwra flowers emit a most abominable stench after being soaked in water and before distillation. It is such that any passer by could easily detect it.

14. I may unhesitatingly aver, your Lordship, that I am certainly in favour of suppressing illicit distillation if it be proved that it is simply an act of wantonness on the part of the people, and resorted to for the sake of defrauding the revenues. But what I urge is this, that it would be worse than useless to prescribe mohwra flowers ; for that will not stop illicit distillation. On the contrary, it is liable to grow and expand by the loss of the other articles I have named, and that with infinitely less fear of detection. Articles of food which could be fermented into the liquor are so many that I do not think your Excellency's Government would endeavour by legislation to prohibit their use. And if one article of food is to be specially legislated upon, why not others ? It is neither just nor polite to subject one kind of food to restrictive legislation and allow others to remain free A great deal of illicit distillation goes on in the United Kingdom. But it may fairly be asked whether barley and potato are treated in the same manner as the Government proposes to deal with Mhowra ? But I need not pursue this argument further for its cogency will be palpable to your Excellency.

15. In conclusion, I most respectfully beg to repeat what I have observed in the foregoing paragraphs (1), that it is not yet proved whether illicit distillation is on the increase ; (2) that it remains to be proved how far the Abkari Department is responsible for its existence, if any ; (3) that it is needful with a view once for all of setting this controversy at rest, to appoint a public Commission of inquiry ; and, lastly, that pending such inquiry and the report therein, it is advisable for more than one reason to postpone *sine die* the further consideration of the Bill.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ON Saturday, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury :—

COMMITTING MISCHIEF BY FIRE.

Prag Sawdayal, Purdesee in the employ of the Wadia Mills, was placed again at the bar on a charge of having committed mischief by fire, in setting fire to a shed, belonging to another Purdesee, whom he owed a grudge. A former jury having disagreed as to their verdict, the prisoner was ordered to be retired before the present jury. Mr. L. W. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Manker defended the prisoner.

Mr. Manker called some witnesses for the defence with the view of proving an "alibi" on behalf of his client ; but the evidence was not over at the rising of the court which adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

AN APPLICATION FOR A TRANSFER.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of Babajee Babuljee, who is charged with giving false evidence, applied for a transfer of the case to the next Sessions on the ground of the illness of the accused, which was certified to by Dr. Langley.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the complainant in the case, opposed the application, remarking that he was told the accused was going about his business and was seen in a certain place last Friday.

The judge said the case would not possibly come on until Monday after next, and meanwhile the man might get well.

Mr. Budroodin said that, upon the affidavits, he saw no chance of a speedy recovery.

After some further discussion, the application was postponed until 1.30 p.m. next Wednesday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dragoman, 1,785 tons, Captain A S Nash, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Arara, 2,481 tons, Captain D McKinlay, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Krishna, 199 tons, Captain H Smith, cleared on Saturday last for Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 943 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, cleared on Saturday last for Aden and London, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE s s Calvin, 1,679 tons, Captain R Dowling, cleared on Saturday last for Hamburg, with a general cargo and Mr Chas W Walace as a cabin passenger.

THE s s Tynedale, 1,391 tons, Captain W Moore, cleared on Saturday last for St Nazaire, with a general cargo and Miss Caroline Goldberg as a cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 214 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naples, 1,481 tons, Captain J Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, and 162 deck passengers.

THE s s Ehrenfels, 1,521 tons, Captain G Warckmeinster, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg via Antwerp and Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naseri, 859 tons, Captain Thos. Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. A. Travai, Mr. M. F. de R. Messias and son, Dr. J. M. Braz deSa, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cabral and infant, Mrs. Mendonza and child, and 4 deck.

THE Anchor Line s. s. Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Col. and Mrs. McRae, Dr. Sprague, Dr. Seton, Dr. Yeats, and Captain and Mrs. Money.

THE Hall Line s s Netherby Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain E W Owens, sailed on Saturday last for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain A M Balfour, Captain Crawley, Lieut Hardy, Surg-Captain and Mrs Dawson, Mr. George Robbinson and Mr P J Bell.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain T E Gillet, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 52 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mr Jonas, Col and Mrs. Strethie, Major Yate, Miss Brook, Mr Speechly, Miss Vincent, Mr Lyons, Mr Cockburn and 122 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Arabia, 674 tons, Captain G P Nailer, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following pe[illegible] and the Secretary of State. Has wholesome toddy [illegible] Jungy, Rev and Mrs Henderson, Mr Abdoor [illegible] bin Arab, Mr Masire bin Ahmed, Mr J Sanders Slater and 66 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P & O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain E Street, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo and 45 passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 23.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Brindisi	2129	Street	A	P & O Co
" C. Macneil	1951	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
" Tyndale	1391	Moore	D	J Mackintosh & Co
" N. Hall	2139	Owens	E	E Bates & Co
" Almora	1739	Ingram	F	B & S N & Co
" Lucina	1689		G	K Nixon & Co
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4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. was established in the price of Bar Silver on London yesterday, at 40 1-16d. per oz; but Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, at £67⅝, though unchanged in the other denomination, at £66½, while, in New York, the metal was half a cent. lower, at 87½ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 595,000 ounces of Silver, at 87·90 to 87·97 cents. Consols in London were unchanged at 96⅜; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 107¾. The market rates of discount were unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 96½; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·17½.

To-day the price of Silver in London has receded ⅜d. per oz., to 39 11-16d.; and Rupee Paper is ¼ per cent. lower in Fours, and ½ per cent in 4½ per cents at £67⅜, and £65⅜, respectively; while in New York a decline of half a cent. has taken place in Silver, at 87 cents; demand Exchange on London being higher to the same extent, at 4·88¾ dollars. French Rentes in Paris are ¼ per cent. higher, at 96½; Exchange on London is slightly higher, at fcs. 25·17.

The Wheat Market was steady at the last previous quotation of 7s. 0½d. for No. 1 Soft White, on the spot in Liverpool; White Delhi being ½d. per cental higher, at 6s. 9d. Ex-Quay. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday, was 2,640,000 quarters, or 130,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Linseed was quiet but steady 33s. 6d. per quarter, Ex-Quay, being still quoted for Bombay Seed to arrive.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm last evening; Surats quiet; and arrivals dull; the total Sales having been only 7,000 bales, without any East Indian. The price of spot Mid-Americans were still 3⅝d., and the only changes in East Indians were an advance of 1-16d. in Fully Good Oomras, and Good and Fully Good Fair Tinnevellys. American arrivals were 3-64d. higher, the extreme quotations being 3 15-16d. for April and April-May deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for August-September. The day's Imports were 18,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm with a hardening tendency which restricts business.

A decline of 3-16d. per lb. has taken place to-day in the price of Mid-Americans in Liverpool at 3 11-16d.; while Arrivals are 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. Fine Broach has also declined 3-16d. and Fully Good 1-8d. per lb.; the market closing firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals flat, the Sales being 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports are 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the broken week ending yesterday were 29,000 bales and the amount forwarded to consumers was 38,000 bales, the week's Imports being 62,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 15,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, was 525,000 bales heavier than at the same time last year; and 594,000 bales more than in 1890. The total Visible Supply had fallen off during the week by 20,000 bales; while of Surats there were 36,000 bales more in sight; the figures which we give below now showing an increase in the total Supply of 1,028,000 bales, as against last year, and of 1,724,000 bales compared with those for the year before; the figures for Surats giving a decrease of 163,000 bales and 265,000 bales in the same comparison. The price of spot Americans advanced ⅛d. during the week, and Arrivals 9-64d. to 11-64d. per lb.; ready Cotton being 15-16d. lower than at the same time last year, and 2¾d. below the price ruling in 1890 at the same time.

A further advance of ¼ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 7⅜ cents; while July Futures were 13 points higher, at 7·38 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now show an increase of 143,000 bales compared with last year's, and of 995,000 bales as against those of the year before. The total quantity afloat to Europe was 3,395,000 bales, compared with 8,500,000 bales visible a week ago.

The spot price of cotton in New York has remained unchanged to-day; but Futures for July are 6 points lower, 7·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 7,000 bales, going against 8,000 bales last year, and 2,300 bales in 1890.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Week's receipts	55,000	64,000	20,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	26,000	64,000	28,000
" " Continent	60,000	31,000	24,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '91	6,640,000	6,497,000	5,645,000
" exports to U. K. do.	2,903,000	2,880,000	2,903,000
" " to Continent do.	2,220,000	2,256,000	1,960,000
" Stock in the Ports	880,000	527,000	264,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890
Total supply of all kinds	4,250,000	3,222,100	2,525,840
" " Surats	399,000	562,070	663,760

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,705,000	1,180,320	1,111,140
" London	18,000	17,000	12,000
American afloat	100,000	150,000	45,000
East Indian "	20,000	30,000	101,000
Total	1,843,000	1,377,320	1,269,140
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 13-16d.	4⅛d.	6 7-16d.
" Good Dholleras	3 3-16d.	3 13-16d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	⅛d.	15-16d.	1⅛d.

Our local Cotton Market has remained firm in tone to-day, and prices have further advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy; but business has been upon a much restricted scale. The purchases for export sum up 1,950 bales, consisting of 500 bales of Bengals, at Rs. 147-61; 200 each, of Bhownugger, at Rs. 167-72; Broach, at Rs. 183; and Ujjein at Rs. 152; 150 Dhulia at Rs. 155; and 100 each of Amreli Ginned, at Rs. 165; Mulkapore, at Rs. 162; and Akola Ginned, at Rs. 162—all ready stuff—and 200 each of Fine and Good Dhollera, for May delivery, at Rs. 170 and Rs. 152-5, respectively; while the Mills have taken only 550 bales, made up of 200 Dhulia at Rs. 155; 100 each of Veeramgaum, Ginned, at Rs. 162; Julgaum at Rs. 160; and Nugger, at Rs. 162; and 50 Akote Ginned, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet, and a small export business is reported to-day on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market, and with prices unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	11,341 bales.
Wheat	58,950 cwts.
Linseed	27,879 "
Rapeseed	11,966 "
Gingelly	786 "
Poppyseed	4,831 "
Groundnuts	4,111 "
Castorseed	1,751 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but without much fresh business doing. Rates are unchanged.

EXCHANGE opened weaker in sympathy with the decline in Silver in New York noted above, Bank remittance having been quoted at 1s. 3 3-16d. to 7-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. to ⅛d. for Demand at which latter rate a little was placed. In three months' sight Credits also a moderate amount was done at our quotation at foot, and the market closed quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 9-32d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 3⅜d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·61½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates for Fours, for Money and account, receded 1-16 per cent. from last evening's final quotations, but the tone of the market was steady, and before the close, the slight drop had been recovered, the market leaving off at 107¼ for Fours for cash, and the coming settlement, and 107 7-16 for the May account, with 4½ per cents. quoted nominally at 105.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and quotations show no change worth mentioning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BULSAR.

DEATH.

NELSON—April 20, at Bulsar, at the residence of her sister Jane, the dearly beloved wife of Albert Nelson, aged 34 years, 5 months, and 11 days. Deeply regretted by her relatives and a large circle of friends.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—April 21, at Bhaugalpore, the wife of F W Badcock, of a daughter.
ELLIOT—April 17, at Murree, the wife of Surgeon-Captain W H Wilson Elliot, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
MALCOLM—April 11, at Buckloh, Punjab, the wife of Captain Fulteney Malcolm, IVth Goorkhas, of a son.
WOLED DE—April 11, at Wellington, Nilgherries, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant H W Woledge, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NICHOLAS—STEPHANIDE—April 20, John Nicholas, Naraingunge, to Elefteria Stephanidi, of Samos.

DEATHS.

MUHAMMAD SIKANDAR KHAN—April 18, at Mooltan, from fever, Muhammad Sikandar Khan, younger brother of Sirdar Khan Muhammad Hyat Khan, C S I, Divisional Judge of Mooltan.
PRINCE TIKA BALBIR SINGH—April 17, at Faridkot, the second wife of Tika Balbir Singh, Crown Prince of Faridkote State, who was daughter of Sardar Bishan Singh, of Kot Fattih. His Highness the Maharaja and whole family deeply regret this sad occurrence and irreparable loss.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1892.

THE results of the enquiry of the Public Service Commission in 1887 are at length being focussed in Government Orders. On Saturday we published the substance of a Resolution by the Government of India passing orders upon the recommendations of the Commissioners for the more extensive employment of natives of India in the higher administrative posts. The resolution is important, but it is difficult to give full and confident interpretation to it until at least an abstract of the correspondence that has passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India between 1889 and the present year has been published. For, as the matter stands, there is apparent contradiction between the views of the Secretary of State, as expressed when the Report of the Commission came before him in 1889, and the orders now passed. The orders gazetted last Friday throw open a considerable category of new appointments to members of the Provincial Service, that is to say to a service mainly native and necessarily recruited in India. In Madras and Bombay respectively the orders make two district collectorships open to Provincial officers; in Bombay two district judgeships are removed from the category of scheduled appointments, and thrown open to the Provincial Service, and the joint judgeships are similarly allocated. Two assistant judgeships, nine assistant collectorships, and the appointments of Talukdari Settlement Officer and of Registrar of the High Court are similarly transferred from the schedule, and thrown open to the Provincial Service of the Presidency. The total number of transfers from the schedule to the list of posts open to the Provincial Service is therefore eighteen in Bombay; in Madras, where the secretaryship to the Board of Revenue, and one under-secretaryship to Government, are put on the Provincial list, the number of transfers is fifteen. In Bengal there are twenty, including four collectorships, six district judgeships, and, as in Madras, the secretaryship to the Board of Revenue, and an under-secretaryship to Government. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are twenty-one additions to the Provincial list, including four district judgeships, nine joint and assistant magistracies, and two Small Cause Court judgeships; and in the Punjab there are twelve. For the present no orders are to be passed concerning Assam, the Central Provinces, and Burma. The Public Service Commission proposed the transfers of 108 appointments now belonging to the Covenanted Service to the Provincial Service; only 83 transfers are made by the present orders, so that it will be seen that the recommendations of the Commission in this regard will be only partially carried out under these orders. Both Assam and Burma are too backward, from an educational point of view, to supply indigenous officers capable of filling the high posts which it is proposed ultimately to allot to indigenous officers. The Central Provinces, however, must be better off, and it is not easy to understand why they are to be altogether debarred from whatever advantages may arise under the new scheme.

The Resolution is sure to be seized upon in some quarters as an indication that though there is a Conservative Government in power, and though one of the most cautious of statesmen is installed at the India Office, the Government are "giving themselves away" to native agitation and native aspirations. When eighty-three first class appointments are set aside as no longer the exclusive possession of the Covenanted Service there are sure to be loud complaints that the Government are abandoning ground which for ever and for ever ought to be the exclusive possession of a *corps d'elite* made up exclusively of Englishmen, or of natives who have submitted themselves to the discipline and criterion of a Civil Service Examination in England. This may be so; but the alarms of those who take this view will be mitigated by the knowledge that some of the more thoroughgoing champions of native claims in this connection say that the natives of India will be worse off under this new management than they were before. The case, as it presents itself from that point of view, may be put briefly and clearly enough. By the rules framed under the Act of 1870 the Secretary of State was empowered to confer a proportion not exceeding one-fifth of the appointments made in any given year upon natives of India selected in this country by the Local Governments. This would have given a possible maximum of appointments annually represented by the number 7·56. As a matter of fact the number of Statutory Civilians so appointed had at the time of the Commission's enquiry, come to an average of about six a year—not an unduly low average since, the one-fifth stipulated under the rules of 1879 was intended, not as an express direction, but as a maximum. However, in a controversial sense it is fair to take this maximum as representing the right conferred upon the natives of India by the Act of 1870, and it is also fair, in calculating the number of appointments promised to Indians by the rules under the Act, to multiply this maximum by the number of years in what the Commission called "a generation of official life"—that is to say thirty. This gives us a total of 227 covenanted appointments which could conceivably come into the possession of natives if the Statutory Service had been allowed to continue, and the possible maximum of appointments had been regularly made under it. If we take only the actual average—six a year—that would bring the number at the end of thirty years to a hundred and eighty. The Statutory Service, however, is to be wiped out, and its members are to "opt" between remaining where they are, and taking their places in the Provincial Services, with the ordinary chance of promotion. In compensation for this 108 reserved appointments are to be taken—potentially, it ought carefully to be noted—from the schedule sacred to the claims of the Covenanted, and made open—potentially it should again be observed—to the Provincial Service. The champions of native aspirations say plainly that this is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare, and that they will be worse off under the new state of things than they were under the old. We do not say how far they are justified in the view which they have taken. It may possibly tend to the mitigation of alarm at seeing two collectorships, two judgeships, and the registrarship of the High Court in this Presidency handed over—potentially—to natives that the recipients of the concession by no means look upon it as a favour, and that some of them think they are worse off than they were before. To us it seems that protestations in that sense are flavoured a little strongly with the astuteness of the marketplace. A great deal too much has been made of the possibilities involved in the Act of 1870 and the rules under it. To say that it threw collectorships, commissionerships of divisions, and even Lieutenant-Governorships of Provinces, open to any lucky native who for reason of birth, of influence, or of adventitious capacity might get a nomination for the Statutory Service, is to confuse the potential and the actual, and to put the marshals' baton in the soldiers' hand when it exists, only esoterically, in his knapsack. The dissatisfaction with the work of the Statutory Civilian had been growing so rapidly of late years—and nowhere more rapidly than amongst natives themselves—that something would have to be done with him in any case before long. No political actuary would have regarded him as having a thirty years' "life." And this, of course, greatly affects all calculations based upon the assumption that the Statutory Service would, during the next thirty years, have provided appointments for two hundred and twenty-six natives of India.

There is need for hesitation in counting up the results of the work of the Public Service Commission as well on the part of those who think that too much has been yielded as of those who think that the concessions are illusory. Even now it is difficult to feel sure how much—or how little—has been conceded to the natives of India. In his first despatch on the subject, which is dated the 9th of September, 1889, Lord Cross made some important reservations concerning the recommendations of the Commission which it is difficult to reconcile with the Resolution now published. He accepted the general proposal to divide the service into the Imperial—though he preferred that this should be called the "Civil Service of India,"—and the Provincial. He recognized that there are certain high offices which—or a proportion of which—need not by law be declared to be tenable by members of the Covenanted Civil Service alone. But he held that on indisputable grounds of public necessity, the reservation which had existed in regard to a particular class of executive offices should be maintained. Amongst these offices Lord Cross included "the chief executive offices of a district, as well as that of Commissioner of a division, and the administrative offices of still higher rank." And yet the list published in the recent Resolution removes no fewer than twelve "headships of districts" from the reserved list, and declares them to be open to the Provincial Service. Until the correspondence which has passed between the Indian Government and the Secretary of State since 1889 is before us it will be difficult to estimate the precise value of this catalogue of posts "open to the Provincial Service." For the present the opponents no less than the advocates of change in this direction will do well to remember that the effect of the new scheme will depend much less upon the directions contained in it than upon the intentions of those who may be responsible for applying it. In one of their earliest comments upon the report of the Commission the Government of India observed that "promotion within the Provincial services to higher offices to be transferred from the Covenanted service should be altogether special, and the service rules should obtain a distinct provision that such promotion is not to be expected, and will not be made as a matter of ordinary course, but that in every case selection will be made of the fittest and most capable men without regard to their individual standing in the Provincial service. It must be made quite clear that admission to the Provincial service does not of itself, and apart from special proved fitness, carry any claim to promotion to the higher posts referred to." Lord Cross heartily endorsed this, and was careful to point out that the mere exclusion of certain offices from the schedule would decide nothing as to their future disposal, and would not be a necessary preliminary to the reduction of the strength of the service recruited by competition in England. Taking into account the claims of the present occupants of the reserved posts which are marked down for transfer, and the reluctance of the Secretary of State to allow the Provincial Service a distinct recognized right to these posts, it becomes an interesting question whether the list of eighty-three posts declared to be "open" to the Provincial Service means much.

SIR RAYMOND WEST, who left India on Saturday, and thus brought to a close a long and distinguished career devoted to the service of this country will break the voyage homeward by a brief stay of eight days in Egypt. He will be the guest of Mr. Scott, who has, under the designation of Legal Adviser to the Khedevial Government, taken in hand the reforms in the administration of justice in that country, which some five years si[illegible] laboured to effect, in the face [illegible] time and the progress of [illegible] done a good deal to lesse[illegible] West, at the invitation of [illegible] ceeded to Egypt to assum[illegible] reur-General with a view t[illegible] istra-tion of justice in tha[illegible] duce humanity and mode[illegible] the Egyptian prison-house[illegible] was that with the good-will [illegible] u-thorities a year would be[illegible] sk. But it soon become ap[illegible] an opinion was by no means [illegible] of real reform. The Ministe[illegible] s said, did not leave the ne[illegible] l in any doubt as to the r[illegible] Government in respect to t[illegible] form which it was ostensibl[illegible] carried out. "*Nous ne[illegible] forme*, M. West," said the [illegible] cil, "*ce qu'il nous faut, [illegible] a l'Europe!*" What was d[illegible] reality of a reform of the a[illegible] the subject of so much comp[illegible] blance of reform which would [illegible] opinion. Nevertheless the Pr[illegible] proceeded with his mission, and [illegible] had almost won the sympathy [illegible] himself for proposals which were [illegible] eradicating some of the more fla[illegible] in the administration. The Code Napoleon was supposed to be the basis of the Egyptian judicial system, but it was sadly travestied. A practice had grown up of entrusting to a "Commission," composed of men of no judicial experience or training, the trial of men charged with serious offences. Their method was to take the depositions of witnesses in the absence of the accused, and then when this operation was complete, read the evidence over to the prisoner rapidly, and call upon him there and then for his explanation or defence. If he failed to satisfy the Commissioners of his innocence, which might very well happen, as he could scarcely understand the statements he was called upon to rebut, he was forthwith condemned to death or other punishment without appeal. The Procureur General sought to abolish this system, and to procure the appointment of competent judges. Another proposal was to reduce the number of judges presiding in each of the Egyptian Courts from three to one, and to place them all under the supervision of a Commissioner, whose duty it should be to inspect the Courts and hold inquiry on the spot in regard to any case of irregularity or oppression. Rules were also drawn up for the regulation of the prisons and to put a stop to the practice of incarcerating accused persons for an unlimited time without proceeding to a judicial inquiry into the charges against them. The recommendations were on the point of being accepted and carried out by the Egyptian Government, when the famous incident of the seizure of the *Bosphore Egyptien* occurred, and gave a new turn to events. The seizure of that French paper was effected by the Egyptian Government without the cognizance of the Procureur-General, who, had he been consulted, would probably have advised caution before taking a step of doubtful legality under the existing capitulations. It at once raised the question whether the act did not constitute "an invasion of domicile." French diplomacy, of course, maintained that the seizure was a violation of the rights of French citizens in Egypt. On the other hand the right of a foreign journal published in Egypt to claim the privilege of publishing seditious libels against the Khedevial Government was not altogether clear. That Government decided to lay before the Governments of Europe a project of law bringing all journals published in Egypt under the provisions of the Code applicable to native Egyptian journals. Mr. West proceeded to Paris and to London to explain the ground and the reasonableness of some such provision. The British Government and all the continental Powers, with one exception, approved of the change in the law. The Government of France took a different view, and refused to assent to the proposed change in the status of foreign papers in Egypt. When Mr. West returned to Cairo from his mission he found that in his absence very strong pressure had been brought to bear on Nubar Pasha in the interest of the incompetent judges who were threatened with supersession by the scheme of reform which had been all but sanctioned. The work which had been brought so near completion was practically undone. His year's furlough was about to expire, and it seemed useless to apply for an extension which was not likely to lead to any practical result. The Procureur-General returned to Bombay. Mr. Justice Scott some years later resumed the work thus laid aside, and has known how to profit by the ripening of opinion in Egypt upon this question. The period for which Mr. Scott's services have been lent to Egypt not being limited in time the inducement to oppose a successful passive resistance to projects of reform has not been so obvious as in the case of his predecessor; in Egypt especially the axiom holds true that he who knows how to wait has the best chance of attaining his end. Several of the proposals originally made by Sir Raymond West have been recently sanctioned; the system of trial by Commissioners devoid of judicial qualifications or training has been abolished; Judges of a better class preside over the courts, which are supervised by a Commission of three functionaries, who exercise a control over procedure with a view to detect and suppress abuses

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF SIR LEWIS PELLY.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-General Sir Lewis Pelly, M.P. for North Hackney.

THE SILVER MARKET.

The silver market is firm in consequence of a revival of the rumour that an Indian sterling loan is imminent.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Russia has offered to advance Persia, on the security of the Customs receipts, the sum of half a million sterling at six per cent. interest for the purpose of paying the tobacco monopoly indemnity, and freeing Persia from her pecuniary obligation to Great Britain.

The *Times*, in discussing the subject, strongly urges that some arrangement be made to save Persia from accepting this offer, which is calculated to reduce Persia to a state of vassalage.

THE DERBY FAVORITE BROKEN DOWN.

It is reported that the Duke of Westminster's horse Orme, which is first favourite for the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby, has broken down.

A NEW INDIAN LOAN.

Subscriptions are invited for an Indian Railway Loan of £1,300,000 at 3 per cent. interest. The minimum rate at which tenders will be received is 94. The list closes on the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

A meeting took place yesterday of the Oldham Liberal Union, at which Messrs. Dadabhai Navroji and Das Bose Dadina were present and heartily received. A resolution against the Indian Councils Bill, and condemning the action of Mr. J. M. Maclean, was carried unanimously.

THE ANARCHISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, APRIL 23.

The Paris police have made a raid upon the lodgings of those known to be Anarchists, and succeeded in arresting fifty of them. Eighty more have been arrested at Lyons and elsewhere in the provinces.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, APRIL 22.

Signor Luzzati will, as a temperary measure, take over the office of Minister of Finance.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22.

It is understood that President Harrison has practically arranged for an International Monetary Conference. The silver men in Congress, however, doubt the utility of it, owing to a report that the scope of the labours of the Conference regarding silver will be restricted.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The Treasury to-day purchased 595,000 ounces of silver at 87·90 to 87·97.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 16th instant, arrived here yesterday at midnight.

SUEZ, APRIL 22.

The Rome, with the outward English mails of the 15th April, left here at 5 p.m., on the 21st instant, for Bombay.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 24.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University yesterday, it was resolved to hold an annual examination for honours in engineering, it being optional for candidates to take either civil, mining, or electrical engineering. A reference was made to rumours anent scandals connected with examination papers in other places than Patna, but the Registrar explained that the fullest enquiry into the matter showed that the rumours were groundless. One boy of Patna confessed to stealing papers, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but he is still at large. The following gentlemen have been appointed presidents of the various Faculties for the ensuing year :—Arts, Mr. C. H. Tawney ; Law, the Hon'ble Mr. Ameer Ali ; Medicine, Dr. J. F. P. McConnell ; and Engineering, Mr. C. W. Odling.

THE GOLD COMPANY SCANDALS.

The Gold Company cases have not yet been done with. Yesterday the High Court granted a rule calling on Julius Posner, the Managing Agent of the Jutput Gold Company, why he should not be declared guilty of malfeasance and breach of trust, and why he should not hand over six and a-half lakhs for the benefit of the shareholders.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 22.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 22.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Berenice, from Shanghai, left here for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3 3-16

The Manchester Market has been firm with hardening tendency which restricts business.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight...	½
2½ per cent. Consols for account.....	96⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	98½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	66⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 107½	
Bar Silver	40 1-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton.....	29,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	1,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	62,000	„
„ „ „ Surats.....	3,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton 1,705,000		„
„ „ „ Surats.....	37,000	„
„ „ Stock in London.....	18,000	„

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 8.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S attempt to draw Mr. Balfour, a week ago, on the subject of the dissolution has fallen rather flat. The member for Northampton's tremendous curiosity in this matter is only partially shared by members on his own side of the House, whose attitude is very fairly represented by Mr. Tenniel's excellent cartoon in *Punch*. The Radical Opposition in the form of a too eager bulldog is held back by the old keeper (Mr. Gladstone) who says to his favourite "Gently, gently,—my beauty. I'll say 'when!'" For the time being members of Parliament and their constituents are more interested in the coming Easter holidays than in the precise date of an appeal by Lord Salisbury to the country. Cynic though he is the noble Marquis would hardly bring about the struggle at a time when not only he but the Sovereign is abroad ; and as the fight cannot very well take place until at all events the approaching vacation terminates, the public are content to see what the next two or three months will bring forth. The Opposition have done what they think a good stroke of business in reducing the Government majority on Mr. Cobb's amendment to the Small Holdings Bill to the comparatively low figure of 27. Mr. Cobb invited the House to engraft on Mr. Chaplin's measure a clause establishing parish councils. He and those who acted with him are sincere in their desire to improve parochial life in our rural districts, but they could not expect such a great change to be effected in this indirect manner. They wanted to score against their opponents by forcing them to vote against parish councils, though on other ground some of them might not be indisposed to encourage the experiment recommended by Mr. Cobb. The manœuvre was cleverly designed and executed, but would it not be as well if we heard a little less about the endeavours of certain persons to introduce righteousness into politics? The only other event of importance, politically, was the great Privilege Debate arising out of the allegations against a well-known member of the House, burly Mr. Maclure and his co-directors of the Cambrian Railway Company. The *role* taken by Mr. Gladstone was not dissimilar from that he took in the Indian Councils debate, and while it pleased the Tories gave great offence to the stalwarts of his own party. The *Times* remarks of his performance that Mr. Gladstone "never appears to greater advantage than when dealing with matters which concern the dignity of the assembly he has so long adorned"; adding that his speech was "admirable both in matter and form." The *Daily News*, on the other hand, for once screws up courage to hint at a doubt whether Mr. Gladstone acted right in being so lenient to the offending directors ; and the *Chronicle* using a familiar argument declares that the result of last night's debate means the loss of many seats to the Liberal party at the General Election. This loss will, perhaps, compensate the Tories for the numerous defeats that they were told by, I think, the same paper awaited them in consequence of Mr. Matthews's stupidity in deciding to hang the condemned poachers. By the time the General Election comes both the stationmaster and the poachers will be as completely forgotten as Miss Cass.

According to Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the *Sunday Sun* the prospects of Mr. Labouchere being a Right Honourable before many months are past are no longer in doubt. This may be true, but Mr. O'Connor is known to have a slightly exaggerated estimate of "Labby's" abilities, an admiration that is fully returned. If Mr. Labouchere does become the Parliamentary head of one of the great departments it will be unkind of him if he does not remember the smart and pushing member for "Scotland Yard."

Mr. Henniker Heaton, always ready to expose anomalies, will in a few days ask Sir James Fergusson whether his attention as Postmaster-General has been called to the fact that the telegraph rate from England to India is four shillings a word, and that from England to Australia *via* India, double the distance, also four shillings a word ; whether he is aware that the latter rate was brought about by the telegraph companies and the Australian Governments jointly agreeing to share any loss arising from the reductions, nine shillings to four shillings ; whether he has ascertained that the joint loss has on the first year only amounted to about £12,500 a side, and is expected to involve no expense after the second year ; and whether he has taken any steps to recommend the giving of a similar guarantee by the British and Indian Governments whereby the rates to India may be reduced from four shilings to one shilling a word. Mr. Henniker Heaton has already earned the gratitude of Anglo-Indians ; he will place them under a still greater obligation if he can succeed in getting the charge for cablegrams brought down to a shilling per word.

Mr. Samuel Smith is, on Monday, to ask Mr. Curzon whether he has seen a statement in *Abkari* to the effect that the revenue from native intoxicants in Bombay has increased from Rs. 38,82,966, as the average of five years ending 1881-82 to Rs. 75,19,911 for the year ending 1889-90 ; whether he can state what was the increase in the quantity consumed ; whether he will draw the attention of the Bombay Government to the resolution passed by the House of Commons in March, 1889, against giving undue facilities for the sale of strong drink in India ; whether his attention has been drawn to the statement that the Government of Bengal raise an annual revenue of £240,000 from the sale of bhang and other preparations of hemp ; whether he has any evidence to show that these drugs are the cause of much of the lunacy in India ; and whether he will call the attention of the Government of India to the dangerous character of these drugs, and the necessity of restricting their sale.

Mr. H. S. King, whose many friends are glad to know that he has recovered from his recent severe illness, will on the 11th inst., ask Mr. Curzon, in relation to orders that were issued by the Indian Government on the disbandment on conversion of certain regiments in India, that the men and band fund of the regiments mustered out of service should be handed over to the newly constituted or substituted regiments without compensation and to the statement made in the House last year by Sir John Gorst that there appeared to have been some irregularity, and that the Secretary of State had called for a report whether such report has been received, and whether it will be laid upon the table ; whether the Secretary of State is aware that in the orders lately issued for the conversion of the 30th and 31st Madras Infantry, the "band, mess, colours, and other regimental properties" belonging to the officers of these regiments have been ordered to be handed over to the "newly constituted" regiments, without compensation to the officers of the old regiments, and whether the Secretary of State is aware that in similar cases in the British service the highest military authority has invariably recognised the right of the officers of a disbanded regiment to the property in their mess and band funds. Mr. King will subsequently ask Mr. Stanhope as Secretary of State for War what is the recognised rule or custom in such circumstances in the British Army. By the way, I see that Mr. King, who so courageously attacked and won a Liberal seat in Hull at the 1885 General Election is in the coming contest to be opposed by a representative working man. This will be a fair stand up fight between Labour and Capital, though Mr. King has shown, since his entrance into Parliament, that his sympathies are by no means confined to capitalists.

It is proposed to hold an exhibition of Indian metal work at the Imperial Institute early in June. A complete collection of metal work has been promised by the Maharaja of Jeypore, part of which has arrived in this country. His Highness's contribution will include small models of artists in metal, specimens of implements, drawings, &c. The special committee, of which Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Hendley, C.I.E., is the honorary secretary, hope that other States and provinces will contribute as liberally as possible. I understand that there is likely to be a valuable loan collection from London collectors, and it has been decided to have a section [illegible] dealers can meet the increasing demand for Indian metal ware. Of course the trade aspect of the question is the most important as regards the Institute. A number of fine rooms have been set apart for the Exhibition. I am asked to say that if any of the influential men of Bombay can help to make the affair a success their assistance will be most thankfully accepted. The exhibits are to comprise artistic specimens of metal-work designed for ornament or use, the application of metals in textile fabrics, and armour and weapons. Lenders are requested to state whether they approve of any or all of the articles sent by them being photographed. All exhibits will be packed and removed, returned and replaced, at the cost of the Imperial Institute. Special arrangements have been made for the safe custody of the objects lent, and a special room is to be set apart for articles of high intrinsic value, such as gold and silver work and jewellery. Exhibits will be insured against fire in all instances where it is desired by those lending them. The committee consists of Lord Herschell, chairman (*ex-officio*), the Earl of Northbrook, Lord Reay, Lord Brassey, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir R. Temple, Sir Peter Lumsden, Sir C. E. Bernard, Sir C. Brownlow, Sir E. Bradford, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir F. Abel, Messrs. D. F. Carmichael, J. A. Bryce, and M. M. Bhownuggree.

Although no official announcement has yet been made, I can confirm the report that Mr. Charles Pontifex, who has declined a renewal of his term of office as Legal Adviser and Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India, will be succeeded by the Calcutta Judge, Mr. Arthur Wilson, who presided over the Crawford inquiry. Mr. Pontifex has, I believe, already retired, and his friends hope that the severance of his long official connection with India will be marked by the conferring upon him of some personal distinction. Mr. Pontifex was one of the most popular men in the India Office, where he enjoys the reputation of being a great wit. In Whitehall there is a story current about him that is at all events *bon trovato*. It is well-known that the permanent head of the India Office, Mr. J. A. Godley, is strongly imbued with what some people might call the cheese-paring principles followed by the gentlemen of the Treasury in their capacity of guardians of the public purse. The Under-Secretary, it is said, sent for Mr. Pontifex some time ago, and told him that his salary was too high. "I could get a competent man to perform your duties for half the amount," added the economical Mr. Godley. "And I," Mr. Pontifex boldly replied, "could get a good man to do your work for half what you receive." For a Government official Mr. Pontifex is a man of considerable wealth. I am told that before he became a Judge in India he had cleared by his practice at the Home bar the not insignificant sum of £10,000. All through life he has been singularly successful, and he is clearly one of fortune's favourites. Everyone who knows him hopes that he may have a continuance of good health to enjoy his well-deserved leisure.

If the fact has not already been stated in India it may be interesting to mention that the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who is still residing in Edinburgh, has subscribed £50 to the Sir George Birdwood Memorial Fund. There are many other friends here of Sir G. Birdwood who will doubtless be glad of the opportunity afforded them of participating in the movement started in Bombay.

I believe that the Government of India, although they have not at present seen their way to make a general grant towards the Chicago Exhibition, are not unwilling to offer a subsidy to the Tea Planters' Association. The Indian Committee appointed in connection with the Royal Commission will shortly meet to consider what further steps can be taken to secure an adequate representation of our Eastern Empire at the coming international gathering. Those interested in the Indian tea industry must bestir themselves if they do not wish to be cut out entirely by Ceylon. The enterprising people of that island are first in the field, and they are making full use of their advantages. Their Commissioner, Mr. Grinlinton, is now in London, and will shortly proceed to Chicago. Those who know America well consider that, however, it may be with regard to other Indian industries there is in the States an opportunity for the almost indefinite expansion of the tea trade. The Ceylonese are wise in their generation. I am told that if they have not done so already they are thinking of opening shops for the sale of their tea in many of the large towns, and advertising extensively in the American papers. The Royal Commission ought to be grateful to the Irish members. As the result of their questions about the claims of Ireland to special treatment a strong feeling has arisen that the sum of £25,000 voted by our Government is miserably inadequate when compared with the much larger amounts given by the more important Continental Powers, to say nothing of the British Colonies. In consequence of the outcry against their niggardliness the authorities have given way, and it is understood that the grant will be at least doubled. With the increased funds at their disposal the Royal Commissioners will be able to do away with the charge for space which has caused so much dissatisfaction among intending exhibitors. The organizers of the British Section have still to fight against a great deal of prejudice, unreasonable prejudice as some people may consider it, arising out of that bugbear the McKinley Tariff, but there is no doubt now that the British department at Chicago will not be unworthy of England's commercial and industrial supremacy. The Irish members are determined, if possible, to introduce Home Rule into the World's Fair. On Monday Sir J. Gorst, as Secretary to the Treasury, is to be asked: "Whether, in considering the question of an increase of the grant, the Government will also consider the question of allocating Ireland's share of that grant to a committee of Irishmen."

The hall of the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon was well filled with a distinguished audience assembled to hear Dr. J. A. Voelcker on "The Agricultural Needs of India." The paper was a very able one, and the Indian Section of the Society of Arts is to be congratulated on being the medium through which some of the results of Dr. Voelcker's official visit to India have been made known to the public. The date of the lecture was postponed from January to April, in order that it might not anticipate the report prepared by Dr. Voelcker for presentation to Parliament. This document, which has been awaited with so much interest in various quarters, is still unpublished, but the Secretary of State raised no objection to Dr. Voelcker fulfilling his engagement with the Society of Arts. A well-considered and lucid paper was followed by a capital discussion in which General James Michael, C.S.I., described by the chairman (Sir John Strachey) as the pioneer of practical forestry in India, Sir Charles Bernard, Lord Reay, Sir Steuart Bayley, Professor Wallace, Mr. Thiselton Dyer (Director of Kew Gardens), Brigade-Surgeon Pringle, Mr. Seton Karr, and Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., took part. Earl Cathcart, a prominent member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, and two or three other gentlemen would have spoken if there had been time. Lord Reay explained what was done during his Governorship to promote agriculture in the Western Presidency, and referred also to the necessity for improved methods in the Native States. This was being recognised among others by the Gaekwar, who in his College at Baroda had appointed a Professor of Agriculture. Lord Reay said he believed that that was the only institution of the kind in a Native State, where such an appointment had been made, and he hoped the Gaekwar's excellent example would be followed elsewhere. As one of the signs of the times your late Governor referred to the disappearance of the prejudice of the Brahmins against agriculture. The comparatively youthful appearance of the reader of the paper surprised some of those present, who seemed to have forgotten that Dr. Voelcker's eminent father is not still living. That so young a man as the present able Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society should have been recommended by the late Sir James Caird (who was invited by the India Office to nominate a competent person) to undertake the mission to India shows the high opinion entertained of his abilities. Dr. Voelcker's reputation will not suffer among those who heard or will read his valuable paper. He agrees with other authorities that whatever improvement can be made will come about by the increase of facilities, such as the supply of water, manure, wood, and grazing, where they are deficient, rather than by any considerable introduction of European methods or implements.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BIRDWOOD.

THE following notification of the General Department was issued as a *Government Gazette* extraordinary yesterday :—

Bombay Castle, 23rd April 1892.

A vacancy having occurred in the Executive Council of this Presidency by the retirement of the Honourable Sir Raymond West, C. S., M. A. (Queen's University, Ireland), F. R. G. S., Honorary LL. D. (Edin.) Honorary LL.D (Queen's University, Ireland), Honorary LL. D. (Bombay), Barrister-at Law, K.C.I.E., the Honourable Herbert Mills Birdwood, C. S., M.A., LL. D. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, who has been appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, to be a Member of Council at Bombay, has this day, in the afternoon, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

Saturday was the last day the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the new Member of H. E. the Governor's Council, sat with the Chief Justice on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and disposed of some of the court business, after which the Chief Justice, addressing the pleaders present in court, referred to his learned colleague's retirement.

Sir Charles Sargent said : Gentlemen,—You are no doubt aware that Mr. Justice Birdwood will in a very short time cease to be a member of the Court ; and I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to give expression to the very sincere regret which I myself and my colleagues feel in parting with him. This regret arises not only on account of his excellent qualities of heart and disposition, which could not fail to make him a most agreeable colleague, but also on account of the large experience and admirable judicial qualities which he brought to the determination of every question, whether arising in court or in the exercise of the important duty of supervising the mofussil courts. Our regret is, however, lessened by the knowledge that he will shortly enter upon duties which may afford him a larger scope for the excellent qualities which have made him so valuable a colleague. I do not refer only to his marked ability which is presumably to be found in every person appointed to be a Member of Council, but to the sympathy in his nature which, in my opinion, plays a more important part in the successful administration of public affairs than most people imagine.

Rao Saheb Vasudeo Juguonath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, addressing the Chief Justice, said : We agree with every sentiment that your Lordship has given utterance to. (Addressing Mr. Justice Birdwood, he continued :) I have great pleasure both on behalf of myself and my brethren of the Native Bar on the Appellate Side, to congratulate you on your new appointmen as Member of Council of the Government of Bombay. But while we feel this pleasure at seeing that a member of this Court has been promoted to a higher rank, that pleasure is not minimised with another feeling, that of regret, that we shall not have any longer those frequent opportunities of seeing you among us, and that privilege of holding converse with you, which we have had hitherto while you occupied a seat on the Bench. You have been to us all that a judge ought to be—courteous and ever kind to all who had the honor of practising before you. You have been ever solicitous in overlooking our shortcomings. By your amiable disposition and winning manners, and the nobility of your character, you have greatly endeared yourself to us all and to those who have the honour of enjoying your personal friendship. It is not our purpose here to recount the many services you have rendered to the natives of this Presidency. Like your father, General Birdwood, and your brother Sir George Birdwood, you have always been a trusted friend of theirs, and will, we trust, ever continue to be so in whatever sphere you may happen to work ; and Government did only justice to your worth and your public and private virtues, when they appointed you Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay. You are now going to occupy a position of greater responsibility and trust—a position in which you will have to deal with questions arising not only between man and man, but between State and State ; and we have no doubt that your career there will be noted for the same fairness and sense of justice which have distinguished you on the Bench of the High Court. We now bid you farewell as a judge of this court. We wish you a long life to enjoy the honor which her Majesty's Government has conferred upon you, and also other and higher honors which you are in a fair way of obtaining at the hands of her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in replying to the remarks made, said :—Your Lordship, Mr. Vasudev, and Gentlemen,—I find it difficult to express in adequate terms my sense of the honor you have now done me on the occasion of my sitting for the last time on the Bench. When the Registrar told me a few days ago that it was the intention of the pleaders to say a few parting words to me, I will not deny that my inclination was at first to ask you to meet me for that purpose in the privacy of my Chamber. I felt that the occasion was one which I could not look forward to otherwise than with sadness, and that it might be better at such a time to shun all appearance of publicity. But a very little consideration showed me that such a feeling could not rightly be yielded to. We have been associated, gentlemen, too long together, in the face of the public, in the administration of grave public duties, to make it possible for me to oppose in any way your intention to convey to me in open Court an expression of your good-will on my retirement from the Bench. And now that the time has come for saying "Good-bye," I cannot thank his Lordship the Chief Justice and you, Mr. Vasudev, too cordially for the kind words you have spoken—words of congratulation on my appointment to a seat in the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay—words of appreciation of such work as I have been able to do in this Court which words, I at all events must be allowed to say, go, through excess of kindness, far beyond my merit—and words of farewell, which cannot but lighten the pain of parting. Gentlemen, it has necessarily been a matter of supreme satisfaction to me that I should have been selected by her Most Gracious Majesty as the successor in Council to so distinguished a public servant as Sir Raymond West. But it would be idle for me to pretend that the satisfaction has not been enhanced by the assurances I have received from many quarters that the selection has met with public approval. I feel specially gratified at the congratulations which have been addressed to me to-day. I have felt it a high privilege to have sat on the Bench as a colleague of our Chief Justice, who is honoured and respected, not only throughout our own Presidency but in all Courts of Justice in India. To have been associated with him in judicial work has, in my case, if I may presume to say so, been, in itself, "a liberal education," and I deem myself happy in possessing his esteem and good-will and that of my other learned colleagues on the Bench. Your congratulations also, gentlemen, are very acceptable to me, for I know that they are sincere : that they come from a body of men who have grown up in the free atmosphere of the Court, who, by reason of their taking a most important part in the administration of justice, know how necessary it is to examine carefully into the grounds of their opinions, and who, therefore, do not form opinions lightly or hastily and who, when they have formed them, proclaim them honestly and fearlessly. The good opinion of the Bar must always be valued by any Judge. And I shall value as long as I live the good opinion of the pleaders of this Court, which I have been so fortunate as to secure. Though I now wish you "Good-bye" I am glad to think that I am doing so in a limited sense only, and that I am not saying "Good-bye" on the eve of my leaving India. I shall hope that, in the few months every year which it is permitted to members of the Government to reside in this fair city by the sea, we may yet often have opportunities of meeting each other again.

The Court then rose.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship, Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, with the Overland Mails of April 8, arrived in harbour last night at 8 o'clock. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Hight	Lieut Hall
Miss Haward	Capt Malet
Miss Greenwood	Mr Labertouche
Capt Street	Miss Ballard
Mr J McHaig	Miss Paris
Mr F A Wright	Mr E Turner
Lieut H A Wilde	Dr Hossain
Lieut C R Elgar	Mr E Buckland
Lieut A V Searle	Lieut Percival
Lieut F C Owens	Mr Frizolle
Mr J D Ruce	Rev F Penny
Mr F C Ford	Gen Sir H Collett
Mr H V Fregear	Lieut-Col Hutchison
Mr Gousson	Mr E Dickenson
Mr W H Willans	Dr Karl Driever
Mr F O Everard	Mr Inverarity
Capt and Mrs Mansell	Maj Wilbraham

FROM ISMAILIA.—Staff-Surg White

FROM ADEN.

Mr Adam Smith, 2 clerks and 1 Peon — Dr Foster

DEPOSIT OF COLORS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

A HIGHLY interesting and imposing function was performed at St. John's Church, Colaba, yesterday morning, in the presentation and deposit of the old colors of the 24th Bombay Native Infantry, whose gallant exploits in Scinde and Afghanistan have earned for this most excellent regiment a reputation that will occupy a prominent page in the history of warfare in the East. Well may the survivors of those engagements in which their comrades sacrificed their lives for their Queen-Empress and country look back with pride to the days when they rallied round those colours which it was their duty to defend, and which have now received their resting place over the memorial tablet of St. John's Church. The function was performed by the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain of Colaba, in the presence of a large attendance of officers of the Bombay Staff and others interested in the ceremony. The colors were carried to the sacred edifice by the band, an escort party, and a company of the 5th Bombay Infantry. Before entering they were drawn up outside the church, and after due honors were paid to the fine old regiment's colors, the escort walked up with them to the chancel with fixed bayonets, while the band played the National Anthem and the congregation remained standing. Mr. Dove, who presided at the organ, then played the March of the Priests, and as the banners were received by Lieutenant T. H. Henderson, the Adjutant of the 13th Bombay Native Infantry, at the chancel steps, and were temporarily deposited against the side walls, the Processional Hymn "Forward Christian Soldiers" was chanted by the choir. Special lessons from Isiah XXXI. and Ephesian were read.

The Rev. E. S. Hall addressed those present and, in alluding to the history of the Regiment, said :—

They had met together that morning for a purpose which, as far as the City and island of Bombay were concerned, was absolutely unique. It was befitting that the first set of colours of the 24th Bombay Infantry should be deposited in the house of God, especially in that particular one which was essentially from the foundation to the topmost part of the spire a soldier's church. And yet, beyond that, it was an occasion which was full of interest to every one—full of interest to one who was a patriot and who had the Queen and the good of his country at heart. These were days of great changes, and old landmarks and the old order of things were constantly giving place to new ideas, and it was, therefore, as the outcome of such a change that had passed over the life and fortunes of the 24th Regiment of the Bombay Army that the colours had been presented to rest in peace in the house of God. And it was befitting first of all to say a few words as regarded the history of that Regiment ; for a history of the past had its own special interest. The late 24th Bombay Infantry Regiment was raised as long ago as the 4th May, 1820. Its disbandment took place on the 30th June, 1891 when it was changed into a Beluch Regiment. What services the Regiment had performed during these seventy years, the colors which have now been handed over to the keeping of the church would bear witness to. They bore the words "Aden," "Central India," and "Afghanistan 1879-80. The taking of Aden took place not many years after the Regiment was raised, viz., in 1829. In the the meantime it had been employed on Foreign service in the Persian Gulf for a short period. At the taking of Aden the British troops were opposed by a heavy fire from the Arabs ; this, however, was quickly silenced and the place was taken without difficulty ; but shortly after the troops were called upon to exert a greater effort in repelling a sudden attack of about five thousand Arabs. The attack, which was secretly arranged and excellently carried out, testified to the skill and daring of the Arabs. It was, however, unsuccessful, and the enemy were completely routed and dispersed. The courage and steadiness of the troops on that trying occasion called forth the warmest thanks and the highest praise from Government. The next active service the Regiment was employed on was the Central India Campaign. Two Companies of the 24th were always in the skirmishing line, and a native officer of the Regiment was the first man who fell in that campaign. The Regiment was engaged in innumerable skirmishes and many minor actions with the rebels. Among the principal actions in which the Regiment took part could be mentioned the seige and capture of Gwalior, the passage of the Betwa and the taking of Jhansi. But beyond that those colors, he might say if possible, had a greater value because the colours were presented to the Regiment by that grand old soldier, Lord Napier of Magdala, who at the time of their presentation complimented the Regiment on the services they had performed in the Central India Campaign when they had come under his own personal observation. It was not till 1879 that the Regiment was again called out for active service, when it once again took part in the Afghanistan Campaign. During this campaign the regiment was employed for the most part on the lines of communication and had many arduous duties to perform. The march alone across the desert from Jacobabad to Sibi, which the Regiment had to undertake in June, the hottest time of the year, and the subsequent march through the Bolan Pass to Quetta, tested to the utmost the endurance and discipline of all ranks. Such was the history of the colors. They would for a few moments think of what use colors were in those days not only of change but of utilitarianism. The eternal question had always been asked, "What is the good of it?" It was just the same question as the Jew asked of old, "What mean you by the service?" He (the speaker) would try and answer that question.

From the earliest times standards or colours had been carried in action, and the greatness of the victories had been gauged and enhanced by the number of standards captured by the victorious army. At first sight it might seem strange that so much value should be attached to what, if judged only by its material and form, seemed to be of comparatively little value in itself, but which embodied something more than mere sentiment or idea. They embodied a living reality which was full of vital force, the honour which was the very essence of the life of the regiment and of the nation itself. They had been used as rallying points in the past on the battle-field and in this light men had looked upon the colours of their regiment and under their folds had "dared to do and die," while the cry of "save the colours" had over and over again led to many a brave deed, and the willing surrender of noble lives. Could they forget the story of the valor of those two young officers who in the Zulu campaign preferred to lay down life itself rather than be robbed of one single inch of their sacred fold. Such instances as these sent a thrill through every English heart, and so with the colours it was only befitting that when their duty was done, just as victory followed conquest, and peace followed battle, that they should find their last resting place in the house of God, who was the God of battle and the God of Peace and was the mainspring of the national honour of life and strengthned it by His holy spirit. In alluding to the fitness of St. John's Church for the last receptacle of the colours of the 24th Regiment the Reverend gentleman alluded to the noble achievement of many of the officers in whose memory the sacred edifice had been erected, and whose names had been incribed on the walls, and paid a fitting tribute to the countless numbers of the rank and file who though not having their remains placed in the church for want of space had nobly realised the aspirations of the stern old Roman warrier, who had said : "How can man die better than by facing fearful odds, for the ashes of his fathers and the country of his gods." There was a standard under which each individual was enrolled and a king to whose service they were plighted, and in these dark and evil days of discontent and of pride that brooked no rule, of disobedience that knew no law, and of lives that wilfully knew no God there was never a time when the old warcry of "rally to the colours" had called for swifter recognition or quicker obedience, nor of a time when there had been a greater need of brave hearts and willing hands, to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great fight of good against evil, and to endeavour to stem the torrent which was supping the foundation of morality and threatening to overthrow the Nation.

The old Subedar-Major of the regiment was present during the service.

A similar function was performed yesterday evening, at the Cathedral, by Dr. Myln, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, who received another set of colors of the 24th Bombay Infantry from Lieut. Henderson and deposited them on either side of the altar. A company of the 5th Bombay Infantry paraded under the porch of the church where the colors were duly honored before the escort and bore them to the chancel. The service was very largely attended, and was as imposing as it was unique.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HO[illegible]

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Capt. Fowle, Acting Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin, journeyed on Saturday afternoon, by special train, leaving Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 1-15 p.m. (Bombay time) Khandalla for the purpose of performing the opening ceremony of the new Convalescent Home, erected in connection with the Bombay European General Hospital. The Sheriff of Bombay, Aga Akbar Shah, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and other gentlemen witnessed his Excellency's departure. Liberal accommodation was made by the railway company for guests invited to be present at the ceremony, and after a smart journey the "special" arrived at Khandalla, at 5 p. m. The train was accompanied by Mr. Goldsmith, Supt., G. I. P. Railway Police. The pretty little station at Khandalla never looked more cheerful than it did on Saturday to welcome his Excellency. A red cloth covered the whole of the platform, and flags and bannerettes gaily fluttered in a refreshing breeze, both in and outside the station. His Excellency was met by Mr. W. Porteous, Collector of Poona ; Captain Scott, Lancashire Fusiliers ; and a large party of ladies and gentlemen ; outside the station there was a guard-of-honour, composed of fifty rank-and-file of the L Company, G. I. P Railway Volunteers, under the command of Capt. Campion and Lieut. Hawe, and in their uniforms with red facings looked as smart and serviceable a body of men as one could wish to see. The Gaekwar of Baroda, who is at present staying in Khandalla, sent a splendid carriage-and-pair for the use of his Excellency. The Bishop of Bombay, the Right Reverend Dr. Mylne, was also present. After a smart journey up the hill, the party arrived at the Home, on the ridge, overlooking the valley. We have already given in our columns a detailed notice of the situation of the Sanitarium, its surrounding, and the building. On Saturday the approaches and the Home itself were bedecked with flags and ferns, and these additions to its natural beauty made it look as inviting and pleasant as any building could well look. When his Excellency and party arrived, his Highness the Gaekwar was already present, and had been escorted round the building. His Excellency the Governor was received by the committee, Colonel Bisset, R.E., C.I.E., Messrs. J. L. Symons, M. C. Turner, C. E. Kane, S. Gore-Brown, J. C. Anderson, Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. Arnott, Mr. R. Campion, Dr. Collie, the Hon. Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, hon. sec., and the All Saints' Sisters. Colonel Bisset escorted his Excellency and party over the building, his Excellency expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements made for the convenience and comfort of patients. The building was crowded with guests from Bombay, Poona, Lanowli, and Khandalla, amongst whom were :—H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, Raja Murli Manohar, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, General Budgen, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Mr. H. A. Acworth, C.S., Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Porteous, Collector of Poona, Mr. and Mrs. Phipson, Dr. Field, Mrs. Symons, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Mr. and Mrs. Wimbridge, Mrs. Gerald Martin, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, Captain and Mrs. Farrell, Captain and Mrs. Scott, Mr. R. N. Mant, Miss Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Miss Pearson, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. C. H. S. Sarl, Mr. W. Terry, Mr. Walter Lang, Mr. J. Duxbury, Rev. Mr. Gothard, Surgeon-Captain Crimmin, V. C., Dr. Hojel, Mr. Neilson, Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetjee C. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Vrizbhokhandas Atmaram, Mr. Bomanjee S. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Pestonjee D. Khandalawalla, Private Secretary to H. H. the Gaekwar, Captain Potts, Captain Naylor, Mr. Framroze D. Joshi, Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, Mr. H. I. P. Thomson, Mr. Alibhoy Adamjee, the contractor of the building, Mr. Shewjee Dharmajee, Mr. Buckland, Lieutenant Buckle, Mr. Claridge, and several others.

After tea had been served on the verandah, the guests adjourned to the reception room, where his Excellency with his Highness the Gaekwar took their seats on a dais.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest said :—Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am invited by the Committee to give a short sketch of the origin of this Convalescent Home. It began with the suggestion of a charming and talented lady, the Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton. Well do I remember the evening when walking up and down the Yacht Club lawn she held forth on the necessity of a sanatorium in connection with the European General Hospital, in which she took a deep interest

[redacted] the very strong sense which we have of the laborious, energetic, and self-denying labours of our secretary, Mr. Forrest. (Loud applause.) We were able to do but little except through Mr. Forrest, and his energy has been such that that building has been carried through in a satisfactory manner. (Hear, hear.) He has called upon his friends to assist him and they came forward nobly, and I am delighted to make this public acknowledgment of his services. (Loud applause.) Col. Bisset then read the address of the committee, which was as follows :—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay.

The committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund desire to express to your Excellency their gratification at your visit to Khandalla to-day to honour with your presence the opening ceremony of this Convalescent Home. Your distinguished predecessor, Lord Reay, took a great interest in this scheme which has so far approached completion that the committee are now enabled to invite your Excellency to open the building. On the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the St. George's Hospital in Bombay in February, 1889, Lord Reay expressed his approval of the proposal to establish such a home in connection with that hospital and headed the subscription-list with a handsome donation. In response to the committee's appeal, the European public came forward in a generous manner, and in a short time rupees thirty-five thousand were collected. In the following year Lady Reay gave the committee Rs. 10,000 from the proceeds of her fancy fair, while Lady Harris has also lately allotted nearly Rs. 5,000 to the fund, a part of the profits of her Ladyship's most successful fete at Malabar Point. This donation, together with your presence here to-day, show clearly that your Excellencies take the same interest as your predecessors in the home. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon the advantages of possessing a sanatorium in connection with the European General Hospital. A change from the enervating climate of Bombay to a more bracing locality is almost a necessity in many a case of sickness to ensure complete recovery. Though primarily intended for patients from that hospital, the committee will be glad to accord a welcome to convalescents from all directions whenever there is room in the home. Invalids from the East Indian Squadron might also, with advantage, be sent here, thereby saving in many cases the Royal Navy the expense of a journey to England. A Matron has been placed in charge of the home, and there will generally be two nurses, sent from the various hospitals in Bombay and Poona from time to time, to whom the change to a bracing climate and lighter work will be beneficial. The home contains 17 beds. The Endowment Fund of the Hospital will contributed to the maintenance of those who cannot afford to pay for themselves, while two rooms in each building will be set apart for patients who require separate accommodation and are prepared to pay for it. The committee beg to express their acknowledgments to the Government of Bombay for the admirable site on which the Convalescent Home has been erected ; to Rao Bahadur Hari Raoji, of Poona, for the valuable piece of ground he presented, including the quarry ; to Mr. John Adams, who obtained the consent of Government to design this building so well suited to the site and which is one more of the beautiful buildings Mr. Adams has designed for this Presidency ; to Mr. Campion, for his indefatigable supervision of the construction ; to Mr. Vithandas Atmaram, who has taken great interest in the building, and has been most useful in looking after and assisting the contractor ; and to Dr. Collie and the Sister Superior for the trouble they have taken in the furnishing, and in settling all the domestic arrangements. The committee have so far refrained from asking Government for any assistance whatever towards the cost of building this home ; but, considering its close connection with the European General Hospital and the relief it will afford to the expenditure of that hospital by the transfer of convalescents to Khandalla, the committee trust that Government will be willing to assist towards the cost of its maintenance. In conclusion, the committee venture to express the hope that the work—which your Excellency, in spite of the many other claims upon your time and interest, has graciously come here to inaugurate to-day—may prove a subsantial boon to the European community of this Presidency.

(Signed).—F. L. Latham, President, W. S. S. Bisset, J. L. Symons, C. E. Kane, M. C. Turner, J. C. Anderson, J. Arnott, S. Gore-Browne, M. A. P. Collie, R. W. Campion, H. W. Usoth, and L. R. W. Forrest, Hony. Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor, who was greeted with enthusiastic applause, said :—

Your Highness Col. Bisset, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It must be, I am sure, a great gratification to you, gentlemen, who have had all the trouble and anxiety of getting this building erected, and who originated the idea, and upon whom has been thrown the very important task of collecting subscriptions, it must be extremely gratifying, I say, to find yourselves here to-day, with the major part of your work satisfactorily completed. The praise that has been passed on the site on which this building stands by Mr. Forrest and in the address of the committee, is, I am sure, endorsed by every one of you here to-day, and who has had the opportunity of casting his or her eye over one of the finest views it is possible to conceive, and able to appreciate the architectural beauty which Mr. Adams has given to the building. (Applause.) It must be extremely gratifying to find the major part of the work completed, but I am sure that you will agree with me that that which will gratify the committee most, not only now but for all their lives, will be the pleasant thought that owing to their consideration for others and their regard for the sick, this building here above the enervating atmosphere of the Konkan, in this far fresher and purer air, their fellow-countrymen will find ease and rest from the unfortunate sicknesses which overtake them, and to the end of their lives the committee may feel they have done for their fellow-countrymen one of the greatest services possible for them to do. (Loud applause.) Those of us who occasionally have to reside in the Konkan, still more those whose business or profession compels them to live there the greater part of the year, can understand how an unfortunate sick person in the hospital—however great the comfort of that hospital—pines for the purer air of the hills. That opportunity is now given, and it is owing to the kind thought of the lady of whom Mr. Forrest spoke, and to the energy and determination of these gentlemen who form the committee, and have carried out the work. There is nothing which must gratify us more—his Highness and any other native ladies or gentlemen will excuse me mentioning it—than the fact that this building is almost entirely due to subscriptions from English people. It shows us that that same spirit of self-help, which has enabled Britian to do what it has done in the world, still exists amongst Englishmen here, and we are able to arouse it and do for each other what we have been doing in other parts of the world, and we see the results of that self-help in this hospital. (Loud applause.) I think there is also to be thought of in connection with this hospital another fact. A great many English people at home judge of our character only by the reports given by English travellers, and they are apt to come to the conclusion that the only English people in India are merchant princes, plutocrats, and bureaucrats with high salaries, and ruffianly soldiers. (Laughter.) Well, we in India have rather different ideas of the fortunes of the merchant princes, and the salaries of the official classes, and a very far higher idea of the character of the English soldiers. (Applause.) The British public must also infer by those garbled reports that there are no English people in India in indigent circumstances. We, however, know there are many English people who have a hard fight to make ends meet, and in a climate foreign to their constitutions must be overtaken with illness and have to seek refuge in the European General Hospital. It must be an enormous boon to such people when ill to know that they can get away from the Konkan, and not have, as hitherto to remain in the steamy atmosphere of Bombay. I should hope that as regards the cost of maintenance other sources of income may be found than those the committee have hitherto depended upon. For instance, whilst in Kathiawar I found there are in various important positions, Englishmen and their families, who had great difficulty in finding a sanitarium. You do not I see, confine yourselves to patients from the European General Hospital, but seek to comfort Englishmen from all directions when there is room, and, therefore, contributions may be obtained outside of Bombay. Possibly her Majesty's Lords of the Admiralty might be approached, for I see British sailors are to be benefited by this Institution. They have given a handsome contribution to the European General Hospital at Aden. As regards Government I would much rather that any request should come forward in an official form. With the dread of the Financial Secretary and the Financial Member behind me I should not dare to make any promise, but I will say that if some saving accrues to the European General Hospital, it appears to me that it would be perfectly right and legitimate that Government should contribute something towards its maintenance. (Applause.) I will not detain you longer, ladies and gentlemen, but on your behalf, and on behalf of those who will in the future receive comfort and health from this institution, congratulate the committee on the successful accomplishment of their work, and express also our pleasure that there is room for some recruitment in the health of those whose gentle hands do so much for those suffering in our hospitals, those ministering angels of the sick-room, the nurses of the European General Hospital. (Applause.) We do most sincerely thank the members of the committee for all they have done for our British race in India by the establishment of this home, and we believe, nay we are sure, that they will receive their most ample reward in the improved health and in the gratitude of those who will benefit by the Khandalla Convalescent Home. (Loud applause.)

Mr. S. Gore-Browne said : Your Excellency, your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The pleasing duty has been entrusted to me of proposing a very cordial vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor for so kindly consenting to visit Khandalla to-day to grace with his presence the opening ceremony of this Convalescent Home. I do so with the greater pleasure, because I learn that his Excellency postponed his departure from Bombay on purpose to attend here to-day, and it is owing to this consideration that so many of us are able to meet him. I am sure it is a great satisfaction to all here present to welcome Lord Harris, for we are fully aware of the many and urgent claims upon the time and interest of her Majesty's representative in this Presidency. The care of the native races is so weighty, and the problems of Government are so engrossing, that it is indeed gratifying that his Excellency has found the time to visit us to-day. In deciding not to leave Bombay at this trying season of the year until he had opened this sanitarium, Lord Harris has given us another proof of the interest he takes in those institutions designed to promote the comfort and well-being of his poorer fellow-countrymen in India. I am desired, Sir, to ask your acceptance of this framed picture of the home, which may serve to remind you of your visit here to-day. I regret that the lovely natural surroundings of the building cannot be reproduced in a picture of this size, but we hope that the convalescents who visit the home may derive the greatest benefit from the beautiful scenery amid which it is built. In proposing this cordial vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, I may be permitted to express the hope that the work he has so happily inaugurated to-day—and which is entirely due to the energy of my friend, Mr. Forrest—may prove a blessing to the European community of Bombay. (Applause.)

Mr. M. C. Turner, in seconding the vote of thanks, regretted the absence of Lady Harris on that occasion.

His Excellency said he was extremely obliged for the vote of thanks, and the most interesting memento of the occasion. He assured them he did not regret that the surrounding scenery was not in the picture for if it had the sanitarium might not have been there. Whilst staying in Chicago, Lady Harris asked a gentleman to buy her a photograph of the City of Chicago. The city is built, as you know, on the side of a lake, and the gentleman returned with a very beautiful view of the lake but no city, so you see that if you had got the scenery into this picture, you might have had to miss out the Home ; and it is that I want to have. (Laughter and applause.)

His Excellency, his Highness the Gaekwar, the committee, and the invited guests then proceeded to the main entrance of the building, where they were photographed by Mr. Fred Ahrle, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Mr. W. Porteous, Dr. Martin, and Captain Fowle, then entered his carriage and drove off to the station amidst three hearty cheers. His Highness the Gaekwar followed, and the same compliment was paid him. His Excellency the Governor left Khandalla for Poona on his way to Mahableshwar by the 6-25 p.m. train being accompanied by Captain Fowle, Acting Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Dr. Martin. The train was again under the care of Superintendent Goldsmith of the G. I. P. Railway Police.

When his Excellency left the Home there was still close upon an hour's day-light. The burning heat of the day had been chased away by a delightfully cool and invigorating breeze blowing in from the west, and if further confirmation of the happiness of the committee's choice of site were needed it was given in one breath of the health-laden breeze that swept over hill and valley. Visitors from Bombay were not long in finding their way to the top of the hill near the Home. The magnificent view of the plain beneath reaching into the west for thirty miles, the grandeur of the rugged mountains as the sun set over them, was a double reward for the pilgrimage. Lingering on the brow of the hill until the day had given place to the night, the guests then proceeded to the Khandalla Hotel, where a capital dinner was served, and at its conclusion the health of the honorary secretary the Hon'ble Mr. Forrest, was heartily drunk, each guest vouching for the fact, in his best voice, that Mr. Forrest was a "jolly good fellow." Mr. Forrest responded, and again, as at an earlier stage of the day's proceedings, paid tribute to all those who had assisted so nobly in the work.

A move was then made for the station and the visitors embarked on the special train for Bombay, leaving at 8-15 p.m.

A subscription list in aid of the Home is still open at the Bombay Bank, and it is understood that his Highness the Gaekwar has promised a handsome subscription.

DEPARTURE OF SIR RAYMOND WEST.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West left Bombay for England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde. A large number of European and native gentlemen congregated at the Apollo Bunder to bid farewell and wish *bon voyage* to Sir Raymond West. Amongst those present at the bunder head were Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Judge, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, and Miss Thompson ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Vishram, Dr. Sorab Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darab Dustur Peshotan Sanjana, Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangirshaw Talyarkhan, Mr. F. R. Viccajee, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. J. E. Kohiyar, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Mr. L. P. Russell, Mr. H. C. Kirkpatrick, Rao Bahadur Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. Runchhordas R. Desai, Mr. S. V. Bhandarker, Mr. Pranjeewandass Kaliandass, Mr. Sorabjee Jehangir Talyarkhan, Mr. Ruttanjee Bamanjee Dubash, Mr. Ganpatrao Pitale, Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pandit, Mr. F. K. Mody, &c. Exactly at one o'clock in the afternoon, Sir Raymond West, accompanied by Mr. C. E. Fox, arrived at the Apollo Bunder, and on alighting from his carriage Sir Raymond West was warmly greeted by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. Mr. Yajnik decorated Sir Raymond West with a huge garland and presented him with a bouquet of flowers. Sir Raymond West, after shaking hands with those assembled and bidding them "good-bye," stepped aboard a Government steam-launch with the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Birdwood, and Miss Thompson and left for the mail steamer Clyde. Sir Raymond West before entering the steam-launch expressed his thanks to the gentlemen present for their good wishes towards him, and said : "I am very sorry, gentlemen, to part from you." As the launch steamed from the Bunder Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee called for cheers for Sir Raymond West, which was heartily responded to, and kept up till the launch had proceeded a long distance on its journey. Several gentlemen, who arrived after the steam-launch had sailed, proceeded on board the mail steamer to wish "good-bye" to Sir Raymond West.

ARRIVAL OF I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie under the command of Captain C. W. R. Hooper, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Aden, which port she left on the 16th instant. She has brought the following officers, details, and a survey party, under Captain R.A. Wahab, R.E., Mr. Graham, Assistant Surveyor, and 31 men belonging to the Survey of India. They were surveying on the Arabian Coast. The following were on board:—Lieut Widelicombe, 16th Bo Infy, Lieut Cheyne, 2nd King's Regt, Lieut Archer, R.A., Apothecary Neill, Mr S A Fernandes, Comt Dept, Sergt Caffrey, wife and child, Mrs Willis and 3 children, Mrs Tate, Mrs Burks and child, Mrs Murray, and 5 children, two children of Sub-Conductor Harvey, 42 European details, 1 woman, and child, 66 Native details, 27 women, and 26 children. The Dalhousie has come here for usual repairs. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. The New Gun Boats Assaye and Plassey were expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 19th instant.

GENERAL SIR LEWIS PELLY.

The death is reported of Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., M.P. He was the son of the late John Hinde Pelly, Esq., of Hyde House, Gloucestershire, and was born in 1825. He has had a long and distinguished career, especially in India. He served as Assistant-Resident at the Court of the Guicowar, prosecuted the Khutput inquiries before the Commission under Sir James Outram in 1851 ; was in the Civil Service of Scinde from 1852-1855, and was personal assistant to the Commissioner in 1856. He was Aide-de-Camp, Political Secretary, and Persian Interpreter to General John Jacob, who commanded the cavalry in the Persian Expedition in 1857, Medal. He served as political secretary to Sir James Outram during the same expedition. He was Major of the Brigade of the Scinde Frontier Forces in 1858, Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia in 1859, and Chargè d'Affaires at the same Court in 1860. He served on a special mission through Persia, Herat, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, in 1860 and 1861 ; was on special duty at Calcutta with Lord Canning in 1861 ; went on a mission to the Comoro Islands in 1861 ; became Political Agent at Zanzibar in 1861 and 1862, and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1862 ; and was employed on a mission to the capital of the Wahabees, Central Arabia, in 1865. He paid several visits to the Chaab Arabs and Arab Tribes of the littoral of the Gulfs of Persia and Oman from 1865 to 1871 ; and negotiated conventions with the littoral Arab chiefs and with the Sultan of Muscat for anti-slavery and telegraphic purposes. After confirming previous treaties with the Seyyid of Zanzibar in 1861, he was associated with Sir Bartle Frere on an anti-slavery Mission to the East Coast of Africa and Arabia in 1872 and 1873. He was appointed agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner to the States of Rajputana in 1873, and having been sent as Special Commissioner to Baroda, arrested the Guicowar, and took charge of the State in 1874. He was on special duty with the Government of India in 1876, and finally Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Afghan Affairs. In May, 1874, he was created K.C.S.I., and in Aug., 1877, a K.C.B. He has received the Medal and Clasp for the Persian Expedition. He has been a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Asiatic Society. He has published a pamphlet on "Our North-West Frontier," 1858 ; "Views and Opinions of General Jacob" ; and "The Miracle Play of Hasan and Husein, collected from oral tradition," 1879. In Nov., 1885, Sir Lewis Pelly was elected Conservative member for North Hackney, and was re-elected in 1886.

Writing recently, a contemporary observes :—

Parliament seems to be the natural asylum for retired soldiers and superannuated Competitionwallahs of the Indian Military and Civil Services. When the Kirkcaldy baronet entered the House of Commons, the cry of men made it seem that a Daniel had indeed come to judgment. Equally with Sir Lewis Pelly. With the announcement that "le petit General" was casting wistful eyes upon constituencies there arose a chorus of congratulation and the country found itself triumphantly assured that "Great Pan was not dead" ! So much the better for Great Pan of course. Well, fortune favoured Sir Lewis Pelly. He gained his victory over Pharnaces. He went up to Hackney, he saw, he conquered. This was in 1885, on the Re-distribution platform. His opponent was Mr. McIntyre ; his majority 416. Six months later it was with him the same cry, *Veni, vidi, vici !* His opponent on this occasion met him wildly flourishing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill. That opponent was Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey ; and the Conservative majority rose from 416 to 1,503. It was clearly Pelly or nothing, with a strong Unionist reason in favour of the alternative. But for a popular idol, Sir Lewis Pelly is a very curious man indeed. Demosthenes apparently was not at his birth. Public speaking is not his forte, and his appearances in debate are decidedly funny.

But it is a rule, to which very few exceptions may be taken, that soldiers do not shine upon the platform. Their mission is to cut heads off, not to fill them. It is at least an intelligible distinction, and certainly gives a Parliamentary application to the old saw which advises the "shoemaker to stick to his last." Sir Lewis Pelly, in a sense, threw books to the dogs and began fighting at the age of fifteen. He chose a walk of life for which physically he could scarcely have been esteemed exactly fitted. He is one of the smallest men in the House of Commons, and at fifteen he must have been small indeed unless, as it sometimes happens with Nature in her eccentric moods, our hero, as a boy, encouraged the belief that he was destined to become a giant, and the giant in him suddenly changed its mind and settled down with its feet on the fender of Lilliput. This is not exactly a personal digression (as we abhor personalities) since Sir Lewis Pelly's career in the Army and public service has been so very distinguished. It is some thing to have fought under Sir James Outram, to whom young Pelly was appointed Attaché in 1851. Then he passed into the Civil Service, rendering much valuable assistance in the administration of the affairs of Scinde. Here he remained for four years. The Persian War of 1857 found him at the front, but his aptitude as a "political" caused his chiefs to make use of him as head of a special Mission to Zanzibar, to which region he returned in 1872 in association with Sir Bartle Frere, their joint object being the suppression of the slave trade. He subsequently filled a variety of important semi, or directly, civil posts in India, attaining in 1876 to the important distinction of Prime Minister Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary for Afghan Affairs. Sir Lewis Pelly, who is K.C.B. as well as K.C.S.I., retired with the rank of Major-General, and with a great reputation for courage and administrative ability. His wife is a step-daughter of Sir Rutherford Alcock, and he himself is just 65. He has, of course, written the usual tract on the Indian frontier, without which the career of no Anglo-Indian officer of distinction is complete ; he is also a member of the Royal Geographical Society, as well as of the Asiatic Society. In appearance Sir Lewis Pelly resembles a dignified curator in an Oriental museum ; French visitors to the House of Commons have been heard to say that his hair, which encircles his head like a dusky grey arcadic cauliflower, gives him a close resemblance to M. Rochefort.

But, as with so many of his contemporaries in the House of Commons, the hon. and gallant member for North Hackney is somewhat out of his element in a place where speaking not fighting or administration is the cult. For such a man, or a man with such a past, to sit and cry "Aye" or "No" must be an equivocal pleasure, not to say a dubious distinction. Sir Lewis Pelly's contributions to Parliamentary discussion have been few and his legislative achievements relative rather than positive.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. MARATHON.

H. M. S. Marathon, under the command of Captain G. W. Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 17th instant. The Marathon had been stationed at Aden for about two months and-a-half, during which time she went on a cruise on the Somali Coast. She has come to Bombay for orders, and remains here for a week, and then probably leaves for Ceylon.

The Marathon was relieved by H. M. S. Cossack on the 17th instant. H. M. S. Pigeon was expected at Aden, on the 18th instant, and H. M Survey Boat Stork arrived there on the 13th instant from Lamoo. The Marathon had been out to target practice and firing torpedoes during the week previous to her departure for Bombay. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout.

A most successful dramatic performance was given by the crew of H. M. S. Marathon on the 28th and 29th March last, of the play, entitled "Lady Audley's Secret," followed by a farce "Obliging a Friend." The King's Theatre at Steamer Point was kindly lent for the occasion by the General Commanding Officer, and the performances were enjoyed by a large audience. The proceeds were devoted after paying the necessary expenses to the aid of the Sailors' and Soldiers' Institute. The part of Lady Audley was splendidly represented by Petty Officer E. Holland, who was ably supported by Petty Officers Clark, Steer, and Courtney. The latter was seen to great advantage as Luke Marks, and created great amusement. The farce was performed by Petty Officers Steer, Clark, and Richmond, which was a great success. The scenery, having been brought from England, gave great satisfaction, while the country dance was well worthy of the applause it gained.

The strength of the Fort White column, which is now moving westwards to co-operate with Mr. McCabe and Captain Shakespear in the Lushai Hills, consists of 130 men of the King's Royal Rifles, 150 of the 39th Garhwali Rifles, 50 of the 4th Madras Pioneers, and two guns of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, the whole under the command of Captain H. Rose of the 39th Garhwalis. Mr. Carey, as already stated, is political officer with the column.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

The following is the despatch sent home, in February, by the Government of India to the Secretary of State in regard to the situation in India :—

17th February 1892.

My Lord,—As agricultural prospects throughout the greater part of India cannot undergo any important modification until next May or June, when the south-west monsoon will be due, it seems to us desirable to submit to your Lordship a brief explanation of the position as it now exists.

2. Excluding Burma, where gradual improvement is taking place, there are three areas in which agricultural conditions are more or less unfavourable, and in which State action for the relief of the poorer classes will be necessary during the next few months. The most extensive of those is the region which lies to the east of the Western Ghats, and which includes the greater portion of the so-called Deccan districts of Bombay and Madras, a considerable part of the States of Mysore and Hyderabad, and some of the districts in Madras to the south and east of these. It not unfrequently occurs that when the south-west monsoon is weak, the country lying to the east, or in other words under the lee of the mountain chain on the west coast, receives an insufficient rainfall in the later summer, but in this event the deficiency is often compensated for by a plentiful rainfall brought by the north-east monsoon. In 1891 the south-west monsoon was not only weak in character, but terminated at an abnormally early date, and was followed unfortunately by a scanty north-east monsoon, of which the rainfall was mainly confined to the southern portion of the Peninsula. The rain of the later monsoon was sufficient, it is true, to remove apprehension in the east coast districts near Madras itself, which had hitherto suffered from a local failure of the south-west monsoon, but it was so small in quantity in many other districts of the Presidency that its deficiency, combined with the inadequacy of the south-west monsoon rainfall, has led in the region described to an unsatisfactory harvest of the autumn crops ; to difficulties in the cultivation of the winter food-grains ; to a serious failure of grass and natural fodders ; and to an exhaustion of the water in irrigation tanks. The effects of these conditions, which involve the contraction of agricultural operations connected with the preparation of land for the winter crops, are now clearly manifesting themselves in the demand for labour which is arising from the lower classes of the agricultural population. It is absolutely certain that distress will continue to expand, though not, we believe, to any alarming extent, during the next few months, and that active and timely measures will be needed throughout the belt of failure to meet the growing demand for employment. No material alteration in the prospects of this tract can be expected until the breaking of the south-west monsoon.

3. The second area of unfavorable conditions lies in Rajputana and some of the British districts on its borders in the Bombay Presidency. In this region the position is mainly due to the early cessation of the south-west monsoon, which led to a deficiency of water in the irrigation tanks, usually dependent on a heavy autumn rainfall for their winter supply, as well as to a failure of grass and fodder, and to a considerable contraction of the cold weather or *rabi* cultivation. In some tracts also, and notably in Ajmere, the summer rains had been too scanty to admit of a successfull autumn harvest. The condition of the affected region has recently been somewhat improved by a rainstorm which followed an unusual track from Karachi to the north-western provinces and Behar. This rain slightly improved the water-supply in the tanks, and did some good to such winter crops as the cultivators had been able to sow : but it came too late to have any useful influence on the grass lands or to induce more extended sowings. One cause of apprehension in the affected area is the alarming extent to which the water level in wells has subsided, and there is still, notwithstanding the recent rain, some fear that in certain tracts the supply of drinking water may fail. Here, again, as in the southern belt described in the proceeding paragraph, no general amelioration can be expected until the advent of the monsoon. There has throughout the last few months been a demand for State aid in Ajmere which has been met by opening minor relief-works, and similar action is now being taken in many other parts of the affected area. Cattle have suffered seriously. The people have, as is usual on the occurrence of the periodical droughts to which Rajputana is subject, resorted largely to migration, and have found relief for themselves and their cattle in Guzerat, Siadh, and Central India ; but it has already been found necessary to supplement their own movements by opening relief-works in the States of Bikanir, Jaisalmir, Jeypore, Marwar, and Kishengarh : and similar action has also been taken in the Thar and Parkar district of Sindh, where the needs of the indigeneous population have been augmented by the inroad of emigrants, chiefly Marwaris, from Rajputana.

4. The third area in which relief measures are imminent lies in Behar. Unfavourable accounts of the winter crops have, we regret to say, been received from all parts of Bengal, except the Dacca and Orissa Divisions. It is stated in the provincial report that "the general outturn is not expected to be satisfactory, and that in certain tracts in Behar it will be very scanty." As is the case elsewhere, no improvement of agricultural conditions can now be expected until the commencement of the rainy season, although it is possible that this event may happen in Behar at an earlier date than in the other two areas of failure. Precursory showers are not unusual in May and even April in this part of India, and may, if they occur this year, prove beneficial to early rice, indigo, and other cultivation. The districts in which relief-works are likely to be opened are shown on the map, but we may refer your Lordship to Sir Charles Elliott's letter No. 3816, dated December 18, 1891, for a clear account of the prospects and position in the affected tacts of Bengal.

5. Some of the aspects of the present position are like those which were conspicuous at the end of 1876 and the beginning of 1877. A comparison, however, between the circumstances of the two periods brings to light one satisfactory feature. It was predicted by the Famine Commissioners, in the 154th paragraph of Part I. of their Report, that the impetus which they hoped would be given to railways designed to open communication between areas liable to famine and the less precarious grain-producing areas, would enable the whole resources of the country to be brought to bear in time of difficulty on any centre of distress. Their prediction has been fulfilled to a remarkable extent. Since the beginning of 1880 when their report was written, to the end of the calendar year, 1891, 8,857½ miles of railway have been opened. The effect on prices is indicated by the following facts. In Ajmere, where the population is being fed almost entirely on imported grains, prices are very little higher than those of normal seasons. In the affected districts of Madras and Bombay* they have been hardly more than three-fourths of those prevailing at corresponding periods of 1876-77, even in districts where the rainfall of 1891 has been less than that of 1876. In Behar there has been no alarming rise in prices. We are aware that much remains still to be done in the direction of expanding the railway system, but we believe that your Lordship will view with the same satisfaction as ourselves the useful results which have been already obtained. It is not merely that the number of people who will seek relief from the State will, in consequence of the comparative cheapness of food, be on the present occasion considerably smaller, but also that the cost of maintaining those who do require State assistance will be materially less. It is anticipated indeed that such relief-works as will have to be opened will be constructed at little, if anything, more than would be their cost in normal seasons. And as the policy now prevails of maintaining a programme of works, which are in themselves of local utility, the conclusion may be accepted that famine relief ought not henceforth, and setting apart so terrible a calamity as might be brought about by a failure of the south-west monsoon of 1892, to throw any permanent burden of a serious character on the financial resources of the country.

6. Another remarkably satisfactory feature of the administration of the present scarcity is the extent to which the local governments and administrations have made use of their powers to grant advances for works of agricultural improvement, as well as for the purchase of seed and cattle. In Madras especially, large sums have be advanced with (there can be no doubt) the most beneficial results, both in securing the construction of works calculated to increase production and extend irrigation, and in providing employment for the people in the vicinity of their villages. In Ajmere, also, a similar policy has been pursued, and considerable sums have been advanced to the larger landholders, who have thereby been enabled to support their dependents and tenantry by employing them on works for the improvement of the estates. The pressure of the revenue demand has also in all provinces been relieved, where necessary, by timely suspensions and remissions.

7. A further difference between the position now and that which existed at the commencement of 1877 presents itself in the meteorological conditions in the north of India. In 1877 heavy winter rains, commencing early in January, prevailed for some weeks throughout the Punjab and the upper districts of the North-Western Provinces. The success of the winter crops in this region depends, as your Lordship is aware, to a considerable extent on the winter rain. The present year has so far been marked by a very remarkable deficiency of cold weather rain, which has seriously affected the prospects of grain crops on the unirrigated areas of Northern India. The area watered by canals, and in some parts also by wells, in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces is very large, but as a reference to the diagram on page 17 of the Statistical Atlas of India will show, it is comparatively small when contrasted with the unirrigated tracts. The failure of the northern rain is therefore unfortunate. It is true that the harvests of the rainy season of 1891 in the northern provinces were unusually plentiful and have done much towards keeping down the prices of food-grains in less prosperous localities, but it is to be feared that any abnormal deficiency in the winter harvests of Northern India will act seriously in a contrary direction. The weekly weather reports received from both the Punjab and the upper half of the North-Western Provinces indicate that a partial failure must be expected, although even now it may be materially averted by sufficient development of rainfall. On the other hand, the belief prevails among meteorological experts that the heavy and prolonged rains of the 1877 cold weather had much to do with the deferment of the south-west monsoon, which was the main cause of the agricultural distress that followed in that year. It may, therefore, be possible that the absence of winter rains, however unfortunate may be the immediate results, will lead to an early indraught of the summer monsoon. It is, however, too early to speculate on this event. We merely wish to place before your Lordship the possibilities of the position.

8. We append to this letter a statement indicating, besides other facts, the numbers now on relief-works which have been already opened, and the districts in which it is probable that relief-works will be required. We are prepared to continue to inform your Lordship in weekly telegrams of the gradual development in relief which until June next is inevitable, but we apprehend that they will, in general features, be so similar in character that we are doubtful whether, until the approach of the south-west monsoon, it will serve any useful purpose to communicate the progress of events at such short intervals. We therefore propose, with your Lordship's permission, to confine our telegraphic communications to fortnightly or monthly messages, unless any remarkable meteorological event should call for a more special report ; but we shall not interrupt the weekly messages until we are informed of your Lordship's wishes by wire or otherwise.—We have, &c.—(Signed) Lansdowne, P. P. Hutchins, D. Barbour, A. E. Miller, H. Brackenbury and R. C. B. Pemberton.

THE LUSHAI OUTBREAK.

THE TAKING OF POI BOI.

A Fort Aijal telegram of 18th April says :—The column of three hundred men accompanying Mr. McCabe, Political Officer, under the command of Captain Loch, reached Lalbura fort on the 11th April. Halting there one day the column made a night march towards Poi Boi's village, taking advantage of the full moon to leave at 7-30 p.m. No opposition was offered to the column during the night, owing probably to the fact that a reconnaissance in force towards Bungteya drew the attention of the Lushais in that direction. After thirteen hours' continuous marching, a halt had to be made at the Tuirini streams where a camp was formed overlooking the river. This halt was necessary on account of the coolies. At 2 a.m. on the 14th, the column left camp, taking a road leading up towards one of Poi Boi's outlying villages. After a precipitous climb of 2,000 feet, the head of the column emerged from the jungle and was met by a heavy fire from a stockade situated on a spur commanding the road, a flanking fire being also brought to bear from a hill on the left. Our men at once opened fire with well-directed volleys, and the advance guard, under Lieutenant Tytler, supported by the 18th Bengal Infantry, carried the stockade. Our only casualty up to this was one sepoy of the Military Police mortally wounded. Two bodies of Lushais were found, but it was impossible to estimate their loss. In their retreat the Lushais set fire to Lalruia's village. On reaching the latter a short halt was made to allow the reserve ammunition to come up, preparatory to attacking Poi Boi's main village of 800 houses, which lay on the opposite ridge, about two miles off. Advancing along the road, strong stockades were seen, one directly to our front and the second on a detached hill to the right. A short halt was made to decide on the plan of attack, the enemy meanwhile shouting and firing occasional shots. A party of the 18th Bengal Infantry, under Lieutenant Edwards was sent to turn the left flank of the stockade. 50 of the Military Police, under Lieutenant Boddy, attacking the right, and the main body advancing along the road. The attack was delivered simultaneously, but the enemy abandoned the stockade and retiring to the village, set fire to it in several places. The advance of the whole force was then made at the double, and with difficulty sufficient accommodation for the troops was saved. In the afternoon the village of Lalbai was destroyed by a force of 150 men, under Lieutenant Tyler. Large quantities of grain were found buried in the village. This is being collected for the troops and coolies.

A message from Demagiri, 21st April, says :—Lieutenant Plowden, with 100 men of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, arrived here this afternoon. Captain Shakespear's column left Lunglee yesterday. The telegraph line between Demagiri and Lunglei has been interrupted since the morning of the 17th, this being due to a heavy storm. Mr. Plowden of the Bengal Police has also arrived here on his way to Lunglei. The Fort White column is expected to pass through some time early next month, as it is decided to send it round to Burma by sea.—*Pioneer.*

THE KATHIAWAR DACOITS.

We are very glad to understand that all the horses carried off by the dacoits between Khari Rohar and Wavania have been recovered. It appears that having been very hotly pursued by the Bhuj Police they let go the animals. The dacoits are, however, still at large, but they are being hotly pursued. Great commendation is due to the Political Agent of Bhuj and the Bhuj authorities for the vigorous and peremptory measures adopted. If co-operation is continued we doubt not that these depredators will be soon run to the earth. It was fully believed that the dacoits would let go the horses if hotly pursued. Had peremptory measures not been adopted the probability is that they might have kept on committing mischief in other parts of the country with such animals in their possession. We know not where they are ; nor probably the authorities. The greatest possible vigilance on the part of the authorities in this province is very necessary at this moment. The dacoits should be kept up hotly pursued : no rest should be given them, for if they once succeed in effecting their escape into Palanpore or Rajputana most of our efforts will go in vain.—*Kathiawar Times.*

A Provincial Exhibition of industrial art and manufactures is to be held at Lahore next cold weather, when the new museum building, of which the foundation stone was laid by the late Duke of Clarence, will be formally opened. It is ten years since a similar exhibition was held in the province, and it will be interesting to note what progress has been made in the revival of characteristic designs and processes, the indications of which were just beginning to be noticeable in 1881. The executive committee of the proposed exhibition is fortunate in having in Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling as Secretary, whose knowledge of the art work of the province is probably unique, and who has done more than any one in the last ten years to promote its developement along sane and regenerative lines. The Punjab Government has made large grants-in-aid to the exhibition, but of course the measure of success attained will depend in a great degree on the liberality and cordiality with which the princes, nobles, and leading inhabitants generally of the Punjab, assist in furthering the executive committee's aims.

The presence of an Afghan outpost in the Gomal Pass, on the ground which our engineers surveyed over last year, is an indication that the Amir means to watch rather closely the opening out of the Zhob Valley route. It is true that the few men he has sent are *khasadars*, local militia, and not regular troops, but some of his own officers are reported to be with them. Abdur Rahman, it is known, resented the extension of the Khojak Railway to New Chaman, so jealous is he of any apparent intrusion into his territory ; and now he has taken alarm at the prospect of a line being laid down through the Gomal. If he could only be convinced that the improvement of communications along the north-west frontier of India is made solely with a view to facilitating operations against a common enemy who may some day [illegible] in Afghanistan, the position would be great[illegible] it is, he is in a suspicious mood, [illegible] enlighten him as to the tru[illegible] ment of India. As regards [illegible] the Gomal he need have no [illegible] has been "hung up" for the [illegible]

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, April 7.

The Court.

The Queen remains at Hyeres, and makes daily excursions in the neighbourhood.

The Queen has approved

THE PAHANG RISING.

TWO EUROPEANS KILLED.

PEKAN THREATENED.

By the Lady Weld which arrived this morning (April 8) writes the *Straits Times*, from Pekan there comes the most serious news which has yet been received during the course of the Pahang rising. Our correspondent, writing quite definitely, and not upon rumour, says that on Tuesday, the 5th April, the followers of Panglima Muda Jempol murdered, at Kuala Kinchi, Mr. Harris, a forest-ranger of the Pahang Exploration Company. Our correspondent further says that later on the same day the same Malays killed, at Sungei Duri, Mr. Stewart, another forest-ranger of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company. The news of these murders was brought to Pekan by one of the Javanese servants of Mr. Stewart, and that Javanese alleges that he actually saw the murder committed. Sungei Duri is a place about fifty miles by the river from Pekan and it is, therefore, quite practicable that a murder committed there on the afternoon of the 5th should be made known in Singapore to-day.

As this is the first time that Europeans have been killed in the course of this rising there is naturally fear that such outrages may spread; and in particular the Punjom and Sungei Dua Mining Company are anxious about the safety of their manager, Mr. Hardy, who is expected to be on his way down the river *via* Pekan. The Company has telegraphed to Raub asking the Raub staff to try to communicate with Mr. Hardy and (if he has not started) to tell him not to go *via* Pekan, but by way of Selangor.

The feeling of excitement and fear among the Asiatics of Pekan has been greatly increased by the news of the murder of these two Europeans; and the whole Asiatic population, who have the means to leave, desire and wish to do so at once. It is probable that the Glanggi will bring a number of these Asiatics.

Information from another quarter states that the belief in Pekan was that the town would be attacked yesterday (Thursday) evening, and when the Lady Weld left, Pekan was being put into such a state of defence as was practicable.

From another source was learned that the Panglima Muda Jempol is reported by Asiatics to allege that he has the orders of H. H. the Sultan to endeavour to kill all Europeans throughout Pahang. It appears that it was a Javanese boy of Mr. Stewart's who brought the news of the murder and that the boy alleges that the Panglima Muda Jempol was personally present when Stewart was murdered. It is alleged by the boy that Harris was shot and that Stewart's throat was cut.

The news is believed to have been received by Mr. Maxwell, the Deputy-Governor, at a very early hour this morning—probably about 2 a. m. So soon as Mr. Maxwell received the news he at once telegraphed to the Governor, who is believed to be in Penang, asking for authority to act, and in particular for authority to send H. M. S. Rattler to defend Pekan. But, up to the present time of writing (11-30 a.m.) it is believed that no precise instructions have been received from the Governor. Meanwhile H.M.S. Rattler has been lying in the roads all the morning with her steam up ready to start, and with all men and officers on board. The Rattler was ready to start at 9 a. m. and would have started then if her Captain had received any instructions.

Mr. Duff, an officer of English Militia is in charge of the Police at Pekan. He has twenty-three Sikh police and a few Malays.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAN WHO BROUGHT THE NEWS.

Mr. Jones, of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company, who has previously made himself a name by running the launch Lady Weld from Kuala Pahang to Singapore, along what Mr. Shelford graphically describes as "a monsoon-bound coast," arrived again in the same launch at about 1 a. m. of to-day with despatches for the Government, detailing circumstances of the utmost importance in regard to the disturbances round Pekan.

This forenoon Mr. Jones who is looking well and not over-anxious, was interviewed by a representative of the *Straits Times*.

"Your despatches were of a serious nature, Mr. Jones; is there any, even the slightest, doubt, as to the truth of this report of the murders of Harris and Stewart?" asked our reporter.

"Certainly not the slightest;" said Mr. Jones. "The news was brought by Stewart's boy, who saw the men killed. As a matter of fact the boy (a Javanese) was tied up at the time and only escaped with his own life after the most urgent entreaties. Harris was killed at about 3-30 p. m. (on the 5th); Stewart, who was about ten miles further down the river, at about 4 p. m. They were first shot, the ammunition used consisting of nails, and then krissed. When they had shot Stewart in the breast they asked him if he was black or white. He was surprised and said "white." Stewart was an Australian, and an excellent Malay scholar. He was well liked by the natives. They are both dead, poor fellows, not a doubt of it."

"This Panglima Muda of Jempol, do you know anything of him?"

"I know him quite well; he has worked for the Corporation, in fact he has had some of our timber-cutting contracts. I know for a positive fact that he has been with the Sultan, or in constant communication with him, for months. I also know that this Panglima wrote to a headman at a place called Berber, some thirty miles down the coast. I was at Berber at the time and this headman, one Cha Abas, was attending to the loading of my tongkang. The note was handed to Cha Abas and as he could not read it he took it to an adjacent house. The note simply conveyed to Cha Abas that he was to join the Panglima Muda Jempol at a place near Jempol at once, as the Panglima was going to fight and was going to become the Panglima Besar of the whole district. The note also said that all Europeans were to be killed."

"But, Mr. Jones, if the chief wrote stuff of that sort with so little secrecy, surely the Government could have placed him under arrest before this?"

"Of course they could; they have had criminating evidence much more recently than that. A man of ours a Malacca Malay named Bakar, was working at Sunjei Lepar, 20 or 25 miles above the Kuala and about half way to Jempol, when he received an order from the Panglima Muda Jempol to stop wood-cutting at once, as there were to be no more Europeans in the country, it being the Panglima's intention to kill them all. Bakar came down to the Kuala and stated everything to Mr. Kinsey, who put it in writing and despatched the letter by Bakar himself to Pekan. On reaching there Bakar was cross-questioned by the Resident and sent away, being simply told that he was all right, but that if he heard anything else of that kind he must kindly let them know."

"How many Europeans have you at the Kuala?"

"Four."

"What defensive force should you say there is at Pekan?"

"It is difficult to say. I should say some thirty or forty Sikh and Malay police. Talking about the defence of Pekan the Government have made another bright move in that matter. Mr. Belfield has made a headman of the Dato Banda of Berber, one of the biggest scoundrels in the country, and a man who has always been notoriously against the British. He is placed at the head of a force of Malays whose nominal purpose is to defend Pekan. Of course, in the event of an attack, these will find it impossible to fight with Malays. The result I leave you to conjecture.

"Are Mrs. and Miss Rodger at Pekan?"

"O! no, all the ladies are at the Kuala. The Glanggi has been detained outside, and the Europeans stay aboard here every night. Only the officials remain in Pekan. That is Mr. Belfield, Dr. Bowman, Mr. Smith, (Superintendent of Public Works) and Mr. Townson. Mr. Hole is in the river on his launch with a full head of steam. I brought down Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Smith with me. Of course if the Glanggi had not been detained I could not have brought down the Lady Weld with despatches."

"Do you think the outlook at Pekan is bad Mr. Jones?"

"Rather! Why when I left, the Panglima Muda Jempol was only at Tanjong Medong, two hours march from Pekan."

"And where is Mr. Rodger?

"Oh! rumour is busy about him. There has been nothing heard of him since the 27th March.

"When do you return Mr. Jones?"

"To-morrow I believe."

"Feel nervous."

"Not in the slightest. A man can only die once you know; but the outlook is really tending that way."

The Deputy-Governor received about 2 a.m., by the Lady Weld despatches from Mr. Belfield and Mr. Kinsay which convey practically the same news as that which we have stated from various sources. The evidence of the murder of Harris and Stewart rests solely upon the story of the Javanese servant of Stewart; but in Pekan there was no doubt felt that the story was true. That is to say there may have been a feeling that the boy had embroidered the details, but there was no doubt felt as to the murders having been committed.

In the despatches from Mr. Belfield and Mr. Kinsay both of these gentlemen ask that help should be sent at once in order that Mr. Belfield might continue to hold Pekan for the Government. Acting on that request the Deputy-Governor at once telegraphed to H. E. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, who is at Penang, conveying the information available. At a later hour the Deputy Governor communicated the information to Captain Heugh of H.M.S. Rattler, who at once got up steam and has been ready to start since nine o'clock this morning.

Up till two o'clock, afternoon, the Deputy-Governor had received from the Governor no such instructions as would authorize him to despatch the Rattler.

It further appears that the Deputy-Governor has received no instructions to communicate the news to the General commanding the troops. Thus when a reporter of the *Straits Times* called at the Head-quarter's office and asked whether any information could be given as to the movement of troops, it was explained to him that there was no information to give, nor did the military authorities know anything of the situation at Pekan save what our reporter conversationally communicated to them.

NEWS FROM THE ULU.

The Sultan's men have been fired on by the ex-Orang Kayah Pahlawan; and the settlement of Lubok Trua has been burned. After that the ex-Orang Kayah again retreated to the jungle.

A reinforcement of forty of the Sultan's men passed through Tras to-day on their way to Bentong.

[The above message took 15 hours in transmission—being received this morning about 8-45.]

Later advices from Pekan up to Wednesday of this week (6th April) speak (among more important news) of the burning of one of the ex-Orang Kayah Pahlawan's stockades near Lubok Trua; and as Tras is some distance from Lubok Trua it is possible that our correspondent at Tras is misinformed as to the village of Lubok Trua being burnt and that what was burned was only this stockade. It is on the other hand quite conceivable that our correspondent is right, and that after the Sultan's men had burnt Si Rahman's stockades, Si Rahman burnt the village of Lubok Trua.

About 6 o'clock last evening (10:h April) the steamer Aing Hoh arrived at Singapore from Kuantan bringing as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Derrick, Mrs. Rolph, and Mr. W. H. Clarke. Mrs. Derrick and Mrs. Rolph were the only ladies at Kuantan, and some uneasiness being felt for their welfare, it was principally on their behalf that the captain of the Selangor steam-yacht Esmeralda had instructions to proceed to Kuala Kuantan and bring back these ladies to Singapore. It so happened, however, that the Aiug Hoh called in on her way to Tringannu, and she was specially chartered by Mr. W. H. Derrick to ask for assistance from Singapore and bring the ladies to Singapore. She did not call at Kuala Pahang on her way down, but she met the Rattler and the Hyacinth which were on their way to Pahang. The Aing Hoh was brought up alongside the Hyacinth and Mr. Derrick went on board, and represented to Captain Craigie, the Senior Naval Officer, that the situation was exceedingly serious at Kuantan, and asked that Captain Craigie might send them assistance. This Captain Craigie promised to do, and as Kuantan is only about a couple of hours run from Kuala Pahang, the Rattler may have been sent on there and then. The Aing Hoh with Mr. Derrick on board left Singapore this morning to return to Kuantan.

The situation at Kuantan is described by Mr. Derrick as grave, for they are not only threatened by the rebellious Malays, but they have to keep a watchful eye on bands of plundering Kelantan Malays. It is a new phase of the story to hear of the Kelantan Malays being on the warpath, but we are assured, their object is merely to plunder. These Kelantan men have taken advantage of the unsettled state of the country to organize their plundering expeditions, and one cannot tell how far they may penetrate into the country. There are, at the present time, about fifteen Europeans at the Corporation's works at Kuantan, and they are prepared for defence, although such a small band would fare badly against an overwhelming horde of Malays.

It appears, however, that it is not so much the Corporation mines that are feared, as the stores of the Corporation at Kuala Khantan. The mines are a good distance, something like thirty miles or so from the mouth of the river, and beside the European force, there are eleven Sikhs. At the Kuala there are only three Europeans without any protection whatever, save a few nonentities who are styled, out of mere courtesy, policemen. The other day, just two or three days before Mr. Derrick left, some of these Kelantan men dropped into the Kuala and set fire to some houses, with the result that no less than sixteen houses were burned to the ground. Mr. Owen, the Magistrate at the Kuala, who is a man imbued with an immense amount of pluck, does his best to cope with the plunderers, but being practically alone very little good can accrue. As an instance of the class of native policemen there, it may be mentioned that while the little township at the Kuala was excited and agitated over the depredations of these Kelantan men, a gang of them marched into the gaol one day in open daylight, and under the very nose of the police sentries, rescued two or three men. The police never made an attempt to stop them at their work. Mr. Owen got wind of them being located in a certain portion of the jungle, and calling for volunteers to follow them up, he took thirty of those who stepped forward and proceeded on the track of the men, accompanied by these thirty policemen. All night they travelled through the jungle and he came upon the five outlaws the next day, hiding in a house. Mr. Owen was a little way ahead of his men, and just at the critical time when he intended to raid the house, he turned round to give instructions to his men and found only one solitary individual to instruct. Thoroughly disgusted he went in and succeeded in arresting one man. This is merely one instance out of many showing the unreliability of the Malays.

Mr. Derrick has seen the Deputy-Governor and has obtained from him letters to Captain Craigie of the Hyasinth and Mr. Belfield, the Magistrate of Pekan, to give the Kuantan people all possible assistance in the way of blue-jackets and Sikhs. It was explained to the Deputy-Governor that if the stores of the Corporation Company at Kuala Kuantan were stolen there would be nothing for it but for the Corporation to shut down its works. It was further explained that there was a certain Malay headman with a large following a little up the river, waiting to raid the police; and it is alleged that this chief is in direct communication with the Sultan of Pahang. Wan Ander, a headman of the Kuantan River, is said to have been away for some time on the Pahang River. A few days ago he sent across for fourteen fighting men. It appears, however, that various natives declare they have seen him on the Kuantan River although he still maintains that he is on the other side, viz., the Pahang side. If the reports of these Malays are true it is more than probable that he is collecting these men with a view of interrupting the transport between the Kuala and the mines. Another headman, although of a much smaller stature, is a Malay named Wan Akmat who has been largely employed by the Corporation; but still Mr. Derrick thinks that it would be unsafe to place any reliance on him. This man has no doubt a following of some sort. With these two headmen up against the Company it would seem impossible for the transport to be conducted even with moderate safety, unless English troops or blue-jackets were landed. This of course may only be a rumour, but since rumour has been characterised with a large element of truth through the present rising, some attention must be paid to it.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th April as compared with the statement of the 12th April 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	April 12. Rs.	A.	P.	April 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	47,00,000	0	0	47,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,42,51,915	11	1	2,49,07,959	5	9
Other Deposits, &c.	4,56,11,182	2	3	4,54,62,415	0	7
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,94,233	15	6	2,68,407	2	9
Sundries	31,58,691	0	2	32,31,726	2	9
Rs.	9,80,16,042	13	0	9,85,70,507	11	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	33,60,105	8	0	84,45,289	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	47,31,301	0	0	52,71,301	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,91,44,393	3	9	1,83,54,409	13	4
Credits on do.	90,93,424	2	7	88,81,433	6	9
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,81,31,212	13	9	2,87,03,357	13	7
Balances with other Banks	3,75,574	14	5	3,15,748	6	8
Bullion	4,48,215	7	11	4,48,942	5	5
Dead Stock	12,20,144	15	3	12,20,309	0	0
Stamps	10,789	7	9	11,021	5	0
Sundries	18,55,320	5	7	20,27,951	10	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	90,70,199	11	7	1,07,07,471	13	3
Do. at Branches	1,45,75,361	3	2	1,41,76,281	0	1
Rs.	9,80,16,042	13	0	9,85,70,507	11	10

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 19th April, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	36,04,735	Inc.
Do. at Branches	19,48,692	Dec.
Other Deposits	1,98,767	do.
Post Bills	25,91	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,76,816	Dec.
Loans	7,39,992	do.
Accounts of Credit	2,11,991	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,72,145	Inc.
Bills on Head Office	16,3:,272	do.
Do. at Branches	3,99,080	Dec.

FREE COINAGE IN INDIA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

M. OTTOMAR HAUPT, of Paris, writes to the *Financial Times*:—The decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government to introduce the single gold standard must give a new turn to the Silver Question, and this turn cannot but be in the direction of a further depreciation of the white metal. Although most of the Hungarian experts have pronounced in favour of the retention of the actual stock of silver money in the country, I think this desire is not based on a sound view of the requirements of a correct gold valuation; and that out of the 210 million florins held by the Bank and supposed to be in circulation a very large amount must ultimately be thrown on the market. As Germany is only holding her demonetised Austrian *Vereinsthaler*, back in order to profit by a possible improvement in prices, while Italy would only be too glad to part with her 41 million lire in Bourbon piastres, we have quite an avalanche of silver sales to fear. The future of the white metal is hopelessly endangered, and under these circumstances some action on the part of the British Government with regard to the further coinage of silver for private parties in India obtrudes itself on the minds of all those closely watching the further development of the Silver Question as an absolute necessity.

The interference of Government in currency matters is not looked on in England as a measure to be recommended, generally speaking. In point of fact, the very same proposal I make here has been, as I am informed from head-quarters, under consideration by the India Council since first the States of the Latin Union, then Holland, and last not least, Austria suspended the coinage of silver money for the public But things have changed so much since then that the altered position of the Silver Question requires a fresh and fuller discussion of this subject than has been devoted to it on former occasions. Besides as the French say "aux grands maux les grands remedes." Something must be done for India by the Government—not to remove the already existing enormous depreciation of the rupee, but at least to give stability to the currency of the country. There violent fluctuations from which trade has been suffering, especially during the last two years, and whereby mercantile operations have degenerated into gambling transactions, must be combatted by some action of the Government In what direction this action lies has already been indicated The Secretary of State for India must simply close the mints of Calcutta and Bombay for "free coinage," and what is required in the shape of money for the country must be bought by the Government itself and sent to the mints.

The supply of silver in India would then be regulated by the Secretary of State instead of by the Indian banks, as is the case now, and the latter would thereby be deprived of their second string to their bow. Silver would be prevented from re-establishing the old see-saw movement between Council drafts and the price of the metal itself by which the value of the rupee has been systematically depreciated. At the same time, and in order to obtain complete control, it would be neccessary to take away from Government securities their present character of money for remittances, and this could be done by either disallowing Rupee paper once enfaced for payment of interest at home to be re-enfaced for return to India. If this procedure be not liked then a fixed sterling rate of interest might be guaranteed, a measure practically converting these silver securities into gold bonds, as far as investors are concerned.

No doubt the price of silver would fall in consequence of steps of this kind on the part of the Government, but that fact would be all the better for the Indian Exchequer, whose purchases would show a considerable benefit on the drawings against the metal shipped to India, and coined into rupees for Government account only. Every fall in the value of silver below the point at which the Secretary of State would in future fix the value of the rupee would be clear gain, and there is even a chance that by such a measure the over-productionment of the metal might be checked. I do, however, not wish to be too positive on this point after it has been proved by Professors Roberts and Austin in London that the de-silverisation of lead costs only two shillings, and of copper and cupriferous products, even only a shilling and elevenpence per ounce fine, while silver ores can be treated at a shilling and fivepence, and the refining of native gold comes barely to two pence halfpenny. On the average, therefore, the cost of production of fine silver may be set down at about twenty pence, that is to say, less than half the price of the metal per ounce standard in the market at the present day

I by no means wish to go too far in anticipating coming events as far as a country of magnitude of the Indian Empire is concerned, but it appears to me that an improvement might be made without going so far as the Dutch Colonies, where silver money circulates at an ecormously over valued price, as regards the position of the foreign exchanges. What, however, has happened in Holland, and has repeatedly been observed in Austria since the suspension of the coinage of silver money for private parties, will, as a matter of course, make itself manifest in India. The rupee, to a certain extent, disconnected from the metal upon which it reposes, will follow, henceforth its own development, and the moving power for that action will be transferred from the predominating potency of the American and Mexican silver produce to the discretionary management of the Indian Government.

Would it not have been better had such a course been adopted before 1890, that memorial year in which India bought at artificially enhanced prices up to 54½d. per ounce standard, not less a quantity than 5,700,000 kilos of fine silver, representing nearly half the amount produced by the mines of all the world? One would say so, and in point of fact, a retrospective glance at the development of the Silver Question during these last thirteen years, that is to say, from the time when Austria decreed the suspension of free coinage, forces us to regret the *laissar aller* policy of the Government. The average price of that year was still 51¼d. and in 1880 it reached even 52¼d. At present it moves around 41d. and an apparent loss of 11d. equal to more than 20 per cent. has therefore to be registered, part of which might have been avoided, while anyhow the rupee would not have been thrown down from 1s. 8⅜d. to 1s. 3⅛d., the low price at which we find it now.

One thing more which ought to be considered. Might not the intervention of the Government in the way indicated lead at a given moment to the introduction of a sort of double standard, such as we see it practised now-a-days in nearly all the leading countries of the world? The question is certainly allowable, the more so as thereby the enormous gold treasure hidden in the country might, perhaps, in some way or other, be turned to account. India has received from 1835 to 1889 not less than about 139 millions sterling of the precious metal, a figure considerably exceeding the total the mother country can boast of. If some means could be devised to rescue even part of this from its hiding places much good might be done for the monetary circulation, and the coinage of silver money might, in point of fact, become reduced automatically. The latter consideration is well worth an experiment in the indicated direction, and the Indian Government should no longer delay to take measures dictated by the new position in silver.

A TERRIBLE crime is reported from Negyes, in county Borsod, Hungary. The village postmaster there last year married a girl, pretty, but decidedly poor, whom his family, especially his sister, cordially hated. The young wife, who recently became a mother, was constantly being insulted as a pauper not worthy to be one of them. The other day during the postmaster's absence, the sister visited his wife, and, seizing an opportunity, stabbed her twice with a kitchen knife. Finding that life was not then extinct, she ran into the kitchen for another knife, with which she stabbed her victim in the neck and killed her. She then cut her own throat, but remembering the baby, dragged herself to its cradle and murdered it also. The postmaster, on coming home, found three corpses in his house.

HOTEL-KEEPERS, as a class, may, as a rule, be relied upon to keep a keen eye upon their own interest; but one of their number, in a place on the Italian Riviera, has, says a contemporary, surpassed anything previously recorded in the direction. A visitor, who arrived at the sunny little town was accommodated with a room on the top-floor on a second-rate hotel. He retired to rest about midnight, but was awakened shortly afterwards by the entrance of two men bearing a coffin. Being a man of strong nerve the traveller informed the intruders that he had no need for their services, and that they had doubtless mistaken his apartment for some other. The men politely replied that they had no desire to hasten his demise, and that their "client" was in the cupboard. Hereupon they proceeded to prove their assertion by producing from a shelf the body of a man who, it appears, had died in the room the same morning, and this they placed in the coffin, and retired. The hotel proprietor's excuse for allowing so ghastly an occurrence was his anxiety not to lose the rent of the room for one day.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Barr, Lt-Col, Bo, on leave, from Gwalior.

APRIL 23.

Cooper, Capt, Bengal, 5th P I, on leave, from D I Khan.
Cockcroft, Lt, Bo, Comt, on duty, from Nusseerabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Kuper, Major, Bo, R.A., on leave, to England.
Creagh, Lt-Col, Bengal, 7th D Gds, on leave, to England.
North, Surgn-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Williams, Major, Bengal, 2nd Mid Regt, on leave, to England.
Johnstone, Lt-Col, Ms, 2nd Infty H G, on leave, to Matheran.
Andrew, Lt, Bengal, 1st Lancers, on leave, to Australia.
Venour, Lt, Bo, 5th Punjab Infty, on leave, to Australia.
Cooper, Capt, Bengal, 5th P I, on leave, to England.
Barr, Lt-Col, Bo, on furlough, to England.
Ridney, Major, Punjab Manchester Regt, on leave, to England.
Grainger, Vety-Capt, Bo, A V Dept, on leave, to England.
Gray, Bg-Surgn, Lt-Col, Bo, Medical Dept, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23th April, 1892.

1. A general meeting of the whole Corps will be held at the Fort Head-quarters on Thursday, the 28th inst., at 9 p. m., for the purpose of considering the matter mentioned in post cards issued to each member.

By order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th April, 1892.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Friday, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock p.m.

2. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes.

3. Officers and Volunteers who intend being present are requested to wear Mess Dress (red or white) or uniform (red or white.

4. The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association prizes will be distributed at the same time.

5. As the Annual Inspection of arms, &c., by the Civil Chief Master Armourer is about to take place, Non-Commissioned Officers and Volunteers are urgently requested to return their arms and accoutrements to Head-Quarters not later than Thursday, the 28th instant.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to Captain E. F. Nicholson for twelve (12) months on private affairs out of India from the 23rd April 1892.

7. Extract from District and Garrison Orders:—No. 1473.—Volunteers (Drill Instructors).—Lance-Corporal J. Halliday, 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, employed as Drill Instructor to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, will be sent to rejoin his Regiment, his services being no longer required.

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF APRIL, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected for Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·616	W S W	2	109·0	80·1	46	..	1·55	−1·37
Agra	29·650	S W	4	110·5	78·4	24	..	0·82	−0·33
Cawnpore	29·673	W S W	4	109·0	72·1	37	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·636	W N W	6	110·9	75·2	27	..	1·46	−0·45
Jhansi	29·648	S S W	4	110·5	83·7	19	..	1·39	−0·09
Jaqobabad	29·648	N W	7	112·2	75·2	9	..	0·10	−0·62
Karachi	29·740	W S W	20	92·0	78·7	74	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·678	W	12	105·8	83·0	37	..	1·18	+0·32
Deesa	29·748	S E	18	108·4	74·8	48	..	0·55	+0·12
Rajkot	29·803	W	17	104·9	70·8	37	..	..	..
Veraval	29·809	W	8	87·1	76·8	89	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·722	W S W	15	104·4	80·1	26	..	0·24	−0·48
Indore	29·744	W	7	104·1	76·1	28	..	0·87	−0·13
Saugor	29·704	W	4	106·3	76·6	20	..	0·75	−1·37
Jubbulpore	29·721	W	1	107·5	74·6	31	..	1·35	−0·67
Hoshangabad	29·761	W S W	5	108·0	75·2	32	..	0·49	−1·29
Khandwa	29·776	W	9	105·7	83·3	31	..	0·34	−1·05
Raipur	29·677	W S W	7	111·7	82·5	31	..	0·41	−2·04
Nagpur	29·689	N N W	11	112·3	84·3	18	..	0·57	−2·24
Amraoti	29·734	W	7	109·3	77·8	17	..	0·33	−1·92
Akola	29·755	N W	9	109·1	80·3	23	..	0·27	−2·09
Surat	29·813	S W	L	107·1	77·1	69	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·746	W N W	11	105·3	74·6	41	..	..	−1·56
Bombay	29·80·	N	10	89·9	80·9	73	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·795	W N W	12	103·5	70·4	25	..	0·80	−1·24
Sholapur	29·781	N N W	6	109·7	75·5	25	..	0·24	−0·92
Ratnagiri	29·706	N	12	91·7	78·4	76	4	0·03	−0·96
Belgaum	29·778	W N W	1	83·8	69·7	58	..	7·45	+4·23
Goa	29·812	N	15	91·1	82·4	73	..	0·01	..
Karwar	29·775	N E	6	90·8	69·7	75	..	0·78	−2·40
Mangalore	29·794	Calm.	3	87·8	73·9	87	..	6·09	+2·82
Calicut	29·763	Calm.	14	90·8	73·1	81	0·77	7·80	−2·01
Cochin	29·797	N N E	M	90·3	70·6	75	..	18·57	+3·88
Bangalore	29·828	W S W	3	92·2	68·9	71	0·22	2·08	−3·84
Secunderabad	29·761	E N E	7	108·3	82·2	45	..	0·01	−3·15
Masulipatam	29·792	S S E	9	97·7	82·5	86	..	0·55	−8·19
Bellary	29·767	N W	6	107·0	82·8	45	..	1·11	−1·98
Cuddapah	29·794	N W	..	106·2	87·0	40	..	0·37	−0·76
Madras	29·776	S E	11	87·2	82·1	83	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·784	S W	10	95·3	69·8	91	0·07	2·98	−4·33
Trichinopoly	29·761	E	6	106·2	82·2	57	..	4·94	−7·80
Negapatam	29·747	E	9	97·1	81·8	86	..	34·66	+1·14
Colombo	29·784	W S W	10	84·5	75·0	78	3·42	52·79	+13·84

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Sind, the North-West Provinces and at Jubulpore Hosh angabad, Khandva, Secunderabad and Masulipatam, the barometric changes, have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest over Mysore, a portion of Gujarat and in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and lowest in the Punjab. The baric gradients in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces are moderate to steep, while elsewhere the readings are nearly uniform. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being greatest along the coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Cochin and also at Madras, Negapatam, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. Winds are north-westerly in the Bombay Presidency, but elsewhere they continue to be very varriable. The force has been fresh to strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Nagpur and Goa, and generally moderate in other places. Karwar and Ajmere report a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 26 miles an hour at Karachi, 20 at Rajkot, 18 at Ajmere, 14 at Neemuch, Raipur, Akola and Malegaon, 12 at Nagpur, Deesa and Bombay, and a severe gale at Jacobabad. Except at Belgaum, Mangalore, Madras and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature is in excess of the mean in all districts. The highest maximum was (113°) at Nagpur. Nights are rather cool at Poona, Sholapur, Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore and Coimbatore and generally hot in other places. The lowest temperature registered last night was 69° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are more or less cloudy to the south of Lat. 16°. About three-fourths of an inch of rain has fallen at Calicut in a thunderstorm, and light or moderate showers at Bangalore and Coimbatore. The small depression noticed in the last two days' reports remains nearly stationary and shows a tendency to fill up slowly. To-day a high pressure area has appeared in Gujarat and the neighbourhood of Bombay, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow along the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far as Calicut. The general weather conditions on the Malabar Coast, and in the neighbourhood of Coimbatore and Negapatam are favourable for local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning. Telegrams just received from Colombo shows that winds over Ceylon and the extreme south of the Peninsula are cyclonic. Colombo reports heavy rain 6·42"), strong west-south-west winds blowing with a velocity of 16 miles an hour, and a rough sea. This shows that the weather in Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula is somewhat disturbed.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending 16th April, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,300	36,846	..	1,546	63,725	..
Goods	72,833	60,116	12,737	..	1,27,547	..
Other earnings	6,847	7,714	..	867	15,073	..
Weekly total	1,15,000	1,04,676	10,324	..	..	..
Aggregate	17,47,321	15,40,976	..	..	2,06,345	..

HOME REMITTANCES

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 20th April, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	£17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 16th April 1892	£838,900
Balance to be remitted from 17th April 1892 to 31st March 1893	£16,161,100

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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Gold Medal, Health Exhibition, London. *Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.*

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"Really I consider that, humanly speaking, 'BENGER'S FOOD' entirely saved Baby's life. I had t

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Liquor & Pills

(Perfectly harmless)

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THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.

« A single bottle sufficient for two, « to three months treatment. »

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"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)

This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.

Also prepared with **IRON** *Dyspepsia*, purifying the Blood, for *Anemia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.

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cured instantaneously by

MATHEY-CAYLUS

Japanese Drops

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Facilitates dentition.

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 22-15
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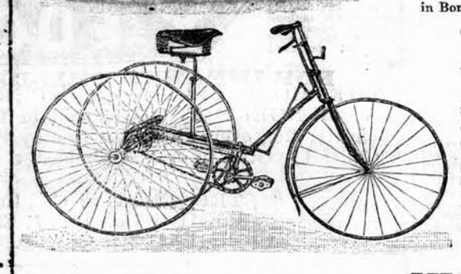
"FOR SPEED AND DURABILITY."

A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

Manufacturers' Catalogue Price... ... £ 16-15
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 250-0



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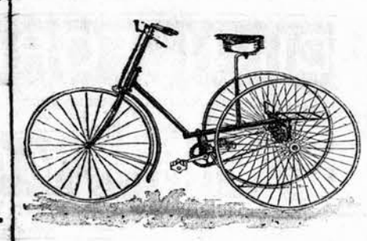

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COOLING! INVIGORATING! APPETISING!

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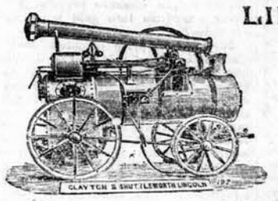

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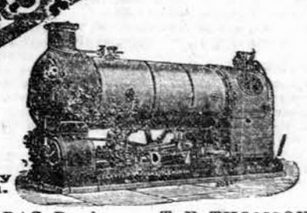

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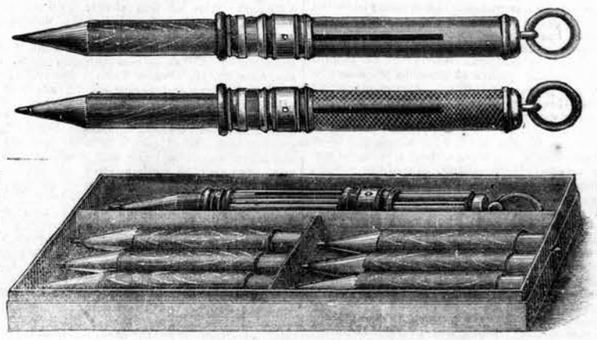

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